WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
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and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 238 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666

RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £35,542,774

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

Kota Radja	Palembang
Dutch East Indies	Pekalongan
Bandjermasin	Pontianak
Bandoeng	Semarang
Cheribon	Sourabayas
Djocja	Solo
Djember	Tebing Tingg (Dol
Medan	Tegal
Padang	Telok Betong
Langsa	Tjiantjap
Macassar	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Wakasa Maru	B. Tanda	6074	28th Nov.	10th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6701	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Kaga Maru	H. Nojiri	5857	27th Dec.	8th Jan.
*MuroranMaru	T. Harenchi	5354	4th Jan.	6thJan.
Keishin Maru	T. Minami	4285	5th Dec.	12th Dec.
Hakushika Maru		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan.
Awa Maru	Y. Nomi	6037	8th ,,	20th ,,

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
10th December.	CALEDONIA	7,872
17th ,,	MOREA	10,890
24th ,,	MANTUA*	10,902
31st ,,	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NALDERA*	10,825
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th ,,	DELTA	8,097
18th ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th ,,	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th ,,	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA } * Through steamers from Australia.
EGYPT † Through Steamers from China

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
11th December	NEURALIA	9,082
25th ,,	MERKARA	8,285
1922		
9th January	MASHOBRA"	8,288
30th ,,	"CANARA",	6,012
6th February	"MADURA"	9,600
20th ,,	"DOMALA"	,,
12th March	"NATIPARA.	8,132
20th ,,	"MANDALA	8,246

* Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO STRAITS & CHINA.

11th Dec. ... DILWARA

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 30th December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
1922 27th Jan.	NARKUNDA MANTUA	Do do
24th Feb.		Do do
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
8th Dec.	CHAKDARA...	Karachi & P.Guit
9th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busrah direct
9th ,,	LINGA ..	Karachi direct,
10th ,,	MERKARA ..	Karachi only
10th ,,	SANGOLA ..	Rang on via Chn. and Colombo.
12th ,,	LHASA ..	Karachi via Kath, ports,
14th ,,	TAROBA ..	East & S. African

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 183.

Telephone No. 1320.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	27th Nov.	15th Dec.
Saigon Maru	N. Ohno	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Burma Maru	S. Kobayashi	11th Dec.	18th Dec.
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	12th Dec.	24th Dec.
Indo Maru	W. Miura	17th Dec.	29th Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
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A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,81,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:

62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:

Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,

LONDON, AGENTS:

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... ,, 2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders ,, 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.

WE PROVIDE A

COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :

WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L.D.L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

B. B. HYND,
Agent.

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7 Clive St., Calcutta.

The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LD.

MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity on your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS,
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Decan.)

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

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NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, [No. 4.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of s. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 287.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 383, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents, D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 1

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT V OF 1898).

WHEREAS complaints have for some time past been received of certain acts, namely obstruction, annoyance and injury by persons loitering in the neighbourhood of liquor shops and interfering with persons frequenting such shops or lawfully employed in the management of such shops and by persons in these and other manners picketting such shops;

And whereas such acts have culminated recently in danger to human life and safety and in serious disturbances of the public tranquillity and rioting including the destruction, burning or looting of a large number of liquor and other shops;

And whereas speedy remedy and immediate prevention is in my opinion necessary in order to secure human life and safety and to preserve the public tranquillity and to prevent rioting in the "A" Ward of the City of Bombay;

Now therefore, I, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in exercise of the powers under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, hereby direct such persons in particular and the public generally to abstain from such acts in respect of liquor or any other shops when frequenting the shops, streets or markets of the said Ward of the City of Bombay under penalty of prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code or other relevant provision of the Criminal Law.

CHUNILAL H. SETALWAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

Esplanade Police Court,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.

C11522

NOTICE.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT V OF 1898).

WHEREAS complaints have for some time past been received of certain acts, namely obstruction, annoyance and injury by persons loitering in the neighbourhood of liquor shops and interfering with persons frequenting such shops or lawfully employed in the management of such shops and by persons in these and other manners picketting such shops;

And whereas such acts have culminated recently in danger to human life and safety and in serious disturbances of the public tranquillity and rioting including the destruction, burning or looting of a large number of liquor and other shops;

And whereas speedy remedy and immediate prevention is in my opinion necessary in order to secure human life and safety and to preserve the public tranquillity and to prevent rioting in the "B" Ward of the City of Bombay;

Now therefore, I, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in exercise of the powers under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, hereby direct such persons in particular and the public generally to abstain from such acts in respect of liquor or any other shops when frequenting the shops, streets or markets of the said Ward of the City of Bombay under penalty of prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code or other relevant provision of the Criminal Law.

CHUNILAL H. SETALWAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

Esplanade Police Court,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.

C11523

NOTICE.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT V OF 1898).

WHEREAS complaints have for some time past been received of certain acts, namely obstruction, annoyance and injury by persons loitering in the neighbourhood of liquor shops and interfering with persons frequenting such shops or lawfully employed in the management of such shops and by persons in these and other manners picketting such shops;

And whereas such acts have culminated recently in danger to human life and safety and in serious disturbances of the public tranquillity and rioting including the destruction, burning or looting of a large number of liquor and other shops;

And whereas speedy remedy and immediate prevention is in my opinion necessary in order to secure human life and safety and to preserve the public tranquillity and to prevent rioting in the "C" Ward of the City of Bombay;

Now therefore, I, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in exercise of the powers under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, hereby direct such persons in particular and the public generally to abstain from such acts in respect of liquor or any other shops when frequenting the shops, streets or markets of the said Ward of the City of Bombay under penalty of prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code or other relevant provision of the Criminal Law.

CHUNILAL H. SETALWAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

Esplanade Police Court,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.

C11524

NOTICE.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT V OF 1898).

WHEREAS complaints have for some time past been received of certain acts, namely obstruction, annoyance and injury by persons loitering in the neighbourhood of liquor shops and interfering with persons frequenting such shops or lawfully employed in the management of such shops and by persons in these and other manners picketting such shops;

And whereas such acts have culminated recently in danger to human life and safety and in serious disturbances of the public tranquillity and rioting including the destruction, burning or looting of a large number of liquor and other shops;

And whereas speedy remedy and immediate prevention is in my opinion necessary in order to secure human life and safety and to preserve the public tranquillity and to prevent rioting in the "D" Ward of the City of Bombay;

Now therefore, I, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in exercise of the powers under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, hereby direct such persons in particular and the public generally to abstain from such acts in respect of liquor or any other shops when frequenting the shops, streets or markets of the said Ward of the City of Bombay under penalty of prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code or other relevant provision of the Criminal Law.

CHUNILAL H. SETALWAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

Esplanade Police Court,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.

C11525

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT V OF 1898).

WHEREAS complaints have for some time past been received of certain acts, namely obstruction, annoyance and injury by persons loitering in the neighbourhood of liquor shops and interfering with persons frequenting such shops or lawfully employed in the management of such shops and by persons in these and other manners picketting such shops;

And whereas such acts have culminated recently in danger to human life and safety and in serious disturbances of the public tranquillity and rioting including the destruction, burning or looting of a large number of liquor and other shops;

And whereas speedy remedy and immediate prevention is in my opinion necessary in order to secure human life and safety and to preserve the public tranquillity and to prevent rioting in the "E" Ward of the City of Bombay;

Now therefore, I, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in exercise of the powers under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, hereby direct such persons in particular and the public generally to abstain from such acts in respect of liquor or any other shops when frequenting the shops, streets or markets of the said Ward of the City of Bombay under penalty of prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code or other relevant provision of the Criminal Law.

CHUNILAL H. SETALWAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

Esplanade Police Court,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.

C11526

NOTICE.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT V OF 1898).

WHEREAS complaints have for some time past been received of certain acts, namely obstruction, annoyance and injury by persons loitering in the neighbourhood of liquor shops and interfering with persons frequenting such shops or lawfully employed in the management of such shops and by persons in these and other manners picketting such shops;

And whereas such acts have culminated recently in danger to human life and safety and in serious disturbances of the public tranquillity and rioting including the destruction, burning or looting of a large number of liquor and other shops;

And whereas speedy remedy and immediate prevention is in my opinion necessary in order to secure human life and safety and to preserve the public tranquillity and to prevent rioting in the "F" Ward of the City of Bombay.

Now therefore, I, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in exercise of the powers under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, hereby direct such persons in particular and the public generally to abstain from such acts in respect of liquor or any other shops when frequenting the shops, streets or markets of the said Ward of the City of Bombay under penalty of prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code or other relevant provision of the Criminal Law.

CHUNILAL H. SETALWAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

Esplanade Police Court,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.

C11527

NOTICE.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT V OF 1898).

WHEREAS complaints have for some time past been received of certain acts, namely obstruction, annoyance and injury by persons loitering in the neighbourhood of liquor shops and interfering with persons frequenting such shops or lawfully employed in the management of such shops and by persons in these and other manners picketting such shops;

And whereas such acts have culminated recently in danger to human life and safety and in serious disturbances of the public tranquillity and rioting including the destruction, burning or looting of a large number of liquor and other shops;

And whereas speedy remedy and immediate prevention is in my opinion necessary in order to secure human life and safety and to preserve the public tranquillity and to prevent rioting in the "G" Ward of the City of Bombay.

Now therefore, I, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in exercise of the powers under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, hereby direct such persons in particular and the public generally to abstain from such acts in respect of liquor or any other shops when frequenting the shops, streets or markets of the said Ward of the City of Bombay under penalty of prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code or other relevant provision of the Criminal Law.

CHUNILAL H. SETALWAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

Esplanade Police Court,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.

C11528

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED,

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., will move to No. 84, Esplanade Road, with effect from MONDAY, 12th December, 1921. A Branch Office will open at the present address—32, Nicol Road, at a date, which will be notified later.

J. C. SWAN,
Manager.

C11516

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 3773 in The Finlay Mills, Limited (Bombay), standing in the name of H. P. Stringfellow and A. G. Grey, has been LOST. Hence the public are cautioned against dealing with this share.

For The Finlay Mills, Limited,
Per Pro. James Finlay & Co., Limited,
AGENTS.

C11521

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. TRIBHOWANDAS LAVJI has purchased the undermentioned property from Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 969 of 1921 filed by J. J. Silvester D'Souza and others against Miguel Vincente and others at an auction sale held on 30-11-1921. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which the Church of Nossa Senhora De Esperance are the Fazandars together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cavel, Gaiwady, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty and one-ninth sq. yards or thereabouts in the island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bearing Old Survey No. 252 and New Survey No. 199 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3818 and Street No. 150 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by a sweeper passage partly belonging to the hereditaments intended to be hereby granted and partly belonging to the house of Edulji Sorabji, on or towards the South by Cavel Street, on or towards the West by the property of Ramji Mangesh and Balaji Devji and on or towards the East by the passage leading from Gaiwady Street.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1921.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C11520

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BACHOOBHAI, wife of Dharamsi J. Thakar, has contracted with our client Mr. JAIRAJ VUSSONJI MUNJI for the absolute sale to him free from all incumbrances of all and singular the land and hereditaments with the bungalow and buildings standing thereon, situate at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, interest or claim in, to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, sale, lease, underlease, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned, at our office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale shall be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of freehold tenure, containing by admeasurements 635 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 30-31, New Nos. B/16356 and B/16359, Old Survey No. 5/29 and New Survey Nos. 1A and 2A/7214, together with the messuage, tenement or building stable and outhouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3290 (1), Street Nos. 25-35, which said premises are situate on the East side of the Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a private road, on or towards the West by the said Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the North by the property of Morarji M. Kamdar and on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Jeejibhai Pestonji Nicholson.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1921.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

S11542

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JUGANNATH LAXMIDAS has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Bai KASTURBAI, widow of Thakar Madhavji Morarji, all persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being Cowlane or West side of Boarbhat Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 679, New Number 3650, Old Survey No. 316 and New Survey No. 7703 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 718, Street No. 12, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Cowlane aforesaid or West of Boarbhat Lane, on or towards the West by Boarbhat Crosslane, on or towards the North by the property of Dhanrup Gaja and on or towards the South by the property of Raghoba Vithoba.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1921.

PIROJSHAH BOMONJI CHOKSI,
for Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C11541

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

THE AUCTION SALE OF INSOLVENT'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Mr Hormusji Cursetji Ciara (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 9th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m (S. T.) at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Cabinets, tables, double and single beds, chairs, easy chairs, glassware, round table, baby's carriage, cradle, mirror door almyrah, harmonium, gramophone, sewing machine, safe, lamps, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY.

67, Parsi Bazar Fort, Bombay.

RARE OPPURTINITY FOR CAPITALISTS AND LANDLORDS.

Sale of Excellent and all side Ventilated Landed properties, situated at Kurla in the first class locality about 5180 square yards (149 ft. frontage on Virjagaon road and 300 ft. on Kurla Municipal road) near Bazar in 13 separate plots.

Under instruction from Messrs. Judah and Solemon, attorneys for the concerned. THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the spot at Kurla.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Plot No. 1 admeasuring 409 square yards
Plot No. 2 admeasuring 325 square yards
Plot No. 3 admeasuring 339 square yards
Plot No. 4 admeasuring 259 square yards.
Plot No. 5 admeasuring 449 square yards together with the building or structure thereon.
Plot No. 6 admeasuring 465 square yards together with the building or structure thereon.
Plot No. 7 admeasuring 167 square yards.
Plot No. 8 admeasuring 439 square yards.
Plot No. 9 admeasuring 367 square yards.
Plot No. 10 admeasuring 425 square yards.
Plot No. 11 admeasuring 377 square yards.
Plot No. 12 admeasuring 333 square yards.
Plot No. 13 admeasuring 425 square yards.

All these plots of grounds situate in the registration distruct of the Bombay suburban division South Salsetti, forming a portion of a large piece of ground admeasuring 5189 square yards or thereabouts and bearing survey No. 227, pot No. 2, Survey No. 229 pot No 1 forming a portion of the non-agricultural survey No. 740 and survey No. 227 pot No 1 and bounderies as under.

North by the land Khatri Essa Sumar West by the new viyagaon road, South by the new public road of the Kurla Municipality and on the East by the open ground belonging to the Kurla Municipality.

Conditions of sale and plan can be seen at No. 2 Dean Lane Fort, Bombay, on from the spot before auctioning.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

12a Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ANZORA CREAM AND ANZORA VIOLA, FEEDING BOTTLES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, No. 12a, Apollo Street by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account risk of the concerned the following.

1 case feeding bottles.
On account and risk of the International Trading Co.
13 cases containing Anzora cream and Anzora Viola as per invoices of the Anzora Perfumery Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of December, 1921, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 8th December, 1921.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Furniture by Devji Canji Roberts Wimbridge and by well-known makers, English safe, organ telescopic Hall lamps, sliding dining table, full-sized sideboard, crockery and glassware, etc., etc. Under Instructions from Seth Sulleman Haji Ahmed Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th instant 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Ahmed Manor opp. Davur Hall, Warden Road.

Very rich furniture, comprising of Dining Table, Dinning Room Chairs, Sideboard and Dinner Waggon, Silk Tepestry lined Drawing Room Suite, Drawing Room Cabinets, Chesterfield, Sofas and Easy Chairs, Jardiniers, Fancy Writing Tables and Revolving Book Stands, English Organ with Records, Glass Door Show Cases English Safe, Telescopic Hall lamps, Carpets, Rich Carpets, Hatstand, Teapoys, Seasoned Wood Almirahs, Clothe Presses, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Iron and Wooden Single and Double Bedsteads and Marble Top Washing Tables, Rich Glassware, Crockeryware and Platedware, etc.

One English make "All-days Motor Car 16-20 horse power, 4 Cylinder 5 Seater, as good as new in running order.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF GRINDING MACHINERY MOTOR ENGINE, BARLEY BAGS, FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th December, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Fagumal Vallabhdas Chhabra, the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of Ishwarsingh Sadhusingh, the defaulting purchaser at the auction sale held on 12th November, 1921, the undermentioned goods at the shop known as Alarakbia Jivraj at Duncan Road near Two Tanks including:—

3 Iron crushers.
2 Turner Motor Engine of 25 H.P.
1 Barley crushing roller.
1 Crushing machine apparatus stool implements, pullies, etc., etc.
Barley bags, weighing scale furniture, safe, empty bags, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and delivery taken within eight days from the date of the sale.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th December, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

H. B. WARING Co.,
Matinee To-day at 5-30 p. m.
Reduced Prices.
CONCESSION TO SCHOOLS & COLLEGES.
25 percent discount on all seats except Pit & Gallery to parties of Students over 20 (twenty.)

A Beautiful Production of Shakespeare's
"Romeo & Juliet"
H. B. Waring as Romeo
Miss Sherwin as Juliet
To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
Judge Parry's Brilliant Domestic Comedy
"The Purse Strings"
Plan at ROSE upto 6 p. m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
For The First Time in Bombay
"A DAY'S PLEASURE"
BY
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
and other interesting films including
TOM SANTSCHI,
IN
"THE DEATH TRAP"
A Vigorous Western Masterpiece.

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Great Mythological Indian Drama:
'JAGAT JANANI JAGADAMBA'
JAGAT JANANI JAGADAMBA
'JAGAT JANANI JAGADAMBA'
The Story of the WORSHIP of
MA DURGA
MA DURGA
MA DURGA
Adapted, for the Screen and Produced on a Magnificient Scale. A Super Cinematographic Gem featuring. Well-known Indian Artistes.

THE MAJESTIC CINEMA.

PUNDLIC
BY
The Kohinoor film Co.
PUNDLIC
A socio-relegious drama, the most opportune picture that outs deep into one of the gravest problems of the day—the problem of eradicating drink evil from the renowned land of Aryavart.
PUNDLIC
a vigorous drama depicting the evils brought about by social vices the wine and the woman
PUNDLIC
A Mythological Marvel.
Shows at; 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Popular Prices

The Alexandra Cinema

The thril a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The un rowned King of the screen,
WILLIAM DUNCON
and
EDITH JHONSON
The popular idolol the screen.
Supplied by K. D. & Bros.
The Smashing Barriers
A Serial sensation of serials. se ial that will make you tingle to the tune of it. Sensational, smashin deeds of daring and ark doings that will hold you breathless.
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices
The Alexandra Cinema
Bellasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club.

Public Lectures

ON
CHRISTIANITY.
DR. E. STANLEY JONES
will deliver a series of six lectures at the
BOWEN MEMORIAL HALL,
LAMINGTON ROAD
Commencing each day at 6 p.m. from
Monday December 12th to Saturday, December 17th.
THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED

AMUSEMENTS.

TO DAY AND TO-MORROW
Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present a Superb Indian Production by the Hindustan Film Company.
POONDALEEK!
POONDALEEK!
POONDALEEK!
(6 Parts—6000 Feet.)
A Drama full of gorgeous Oriental spleandour.
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shews To-day at:
5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. S. T.

NEXT SATURDAY
"The Tiger Band"
Serial by Warner Brothers producers of the serial
"LOST CITY"
detailed advertisement see page 11 of this paper
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present
To night and To-morrow
A Super British Actors' Photoplay
"THE LADY CLARE"
"THE LADY CLARE"
"THE LADY CLARE"
(Six parts—6,000 feet.)
Adapted for the Screen from the World famous ballad of
ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON
Featuring Mary Odette and Charles Quartermaine
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road)

Last week
SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
100 ANIMALS 25 ARTISTS
LOCATION:
Daily at
BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN
8-30 P. M.
Matinee Shows on Wednesday Saturday & Sunday at 5-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A Pathe Serial
RUTH ROLAND
in
"THE AVENGING ARROW"
A swift lightning-speed serial of the West A drama of a fearless and brave American girl. She rides like a demon and fights like a tigress.
THIRD WEEK TWO EPISODES
Episode 6th TheMidnight attack.
" 7th The Double game.
THE IMPOSTER
Western drama in 2 Reels
PATHE GAZETTE & POLLARD COMIC
TIME—Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m, Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
to have a hearing of all the THREE METHODS OF HINDI, KARNATIC, AND WESTERN MUSIC by efficient Masters and specialists in the FOURTH MUSICAL CONFERECEN of the
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya
to be held in the spacious Pandal erected in its premises
SHRI RAM CHOWK?
Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and the 13th December 1921.
Distinguished Musicians from all parts of India are going to take part in the Conference.
For particulars see Handbill
SECRETARY,
Fourth Musical Conference,
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 5931.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—PROOF READER, LINO OPERATORS and COMPOSITORS, good pay for really good men for an English Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to Box No. 280, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—English and Gujrati knowing Hindu CLERKS with good handwriting as well as fast in writing. Apply personally with testimonials to BALARAM ANANDRAM, Ganesh Mahal Vithalmadi, Kalvadevi.
A R 2166

WANTED.—An experienced Mechanical Engineer for a large Mill in Bombay. Apply Box No. 7477. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2134

WANTED—SALES MANAGER for the sale of cars. Apply immediately with full particulars to the Agents, THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R11530

WANTED—Some CLERKS, for spare time work at Bombay and Poona. For particulars see personally, between 1 and 4 p.m. B. WALWEKER, opposite Prathana Samaj, Girgaum, Bombay and 23, Main Street, Poona
A R2153

WANTED AT ONCE—Young energetic Sub-Assistant Surgeon. One with diploma L.C.P.S. preferred. Pay Rs. 200 plus Rs. 50 special travelling allowance. Apply personally, with copies of testimonials, to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Port Trust Office, Ballard Road, Bombay.
A C11537

REQUIRED for service in the Persian Gulf, a CLERK of good experience in book-keeping and accounts. Salary Rs. 300-500 according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars and copies of all testimonials to Box No. 7485. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2167

WANTED—An ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL for Saunders Weaving Institute, Amrapura, Burma, on Rs. 100—10—150 per month. Person holding diploma in weaving and possessing practical experience with handloom [illegible]s, dobbies, etc., and a sound theoretical knowledge in weaving and allied subjects such as Bleaching and dyeing, etc., only need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, New Custom House, Ballard Road, Bombay.
A C11540

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A QUALIFIED CHEMIST experienced in a manufacturing concern capable of undertaking a Chemical or Pharmaceutical Laboratory seeks position. Please apply to Box No. 7487, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
B R2172

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—One MACHINE GODOWN and ROOMS on the Corner of Tack Bunder 50 measurement. Apply to GANGRIWALLA.
G R 2088

TO BE LET—GODOWNS of different sizes at Nesbit Road, Mazagon inquire care of the Yorkshire Insurance Co., No. 78 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
G R2162

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office block on ground and three upper floors in building with prominent situation on Dongal Road near New Custom House are to be rent from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent for rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1904

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated building with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
G R1904A

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—WORKING PRINTING PRESS at last Offer See, Chunilal C-o Sabrakantha Boarding House, Mumbadevi.
G R 2169

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A WROUGHT IRON CHIMNEY of 48 ft. by 30 ins. Diameter into three pieces of 16 ft. long, Thickness ¼ ins., 3/8 ins., 1/8 ins. If Boiler Flues of this Diameter are available. Quote prices. O. KRISHNAMOORTI, Adoni, 14/11/21.
J R2155

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY
C1687

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 18 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bhatgoha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. A. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M GH.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY, LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all varieties of obstinate skin-disease, consult PANDIT KRIPARAM, Lingaya Sayanna's House, opposite G. I. P. Rly. Station, Dadar, Bombay. Visiting hours between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and between 6 and 8 p.m. Correspondence in English, Hindi or Urdu.
C10866

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A CARD OF MADRAS STOCK EXCHANGE. Offers are invited by the end of this month. Apply to the address given below. O. KRISHNAMOORTI, Adoni, 14th November, 1921.
K R2154

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

KASHMIR AT YOUR DOOR—For your requirements of Kashmir Tweed (Puttoo), Pushminas, Alwans, Embroideries, Shawls, Ring Shawls, Carpets, Gilgit Snow Boots, Chaplis, Leather Hand Bags, Wood Carvings, Papier Machie articles, Precious Stones, etc. and everything of Kashmir, please write to us. We alone can supply your requirements at Kashmir prices inclusive of postage and packing. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, (Kashmir.)
I R2156

PUBLIC NOTICES.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON AND YARN WASTE of the Jam Mfg Co., Ltd., is to be sold the Tenders of which accompanied with Rs. 300 of deposit will be accepted at the Co's Office No. 4 Dalal Street Fort, till WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant. R2171

S. S. "ASOUAN."

THE CONSIGNEES of Sugar per the above steamer from Mauritius are notified that the above steamer completed discharge on sixth instant and that no survey on cut and torn or otherwise damaged bags will be held after 15th instant the last day for weighments etc.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO.,
Home Street, Bombay.
C11536

NOTICE.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following interim dividends for the half year ending 30th September, 1921, have been declared namely:—

Rs. 3-8-0 per share less Income Tax on 1st Preference Shares.

Rs. 12-0-0 per share free of Income Tax on Ordinary Shares.

Rs. 10-0-0 per share free of Income Tax on Deferred Shares.

And 7 per cent per annum free of Income Tax on the amount of Rs. 40 paid up on 2nd Preference Shares.

The above interim dividends are payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after 5th January 1922, between the hours of 2 noon and 5 p.m. (S. T.) except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, to shareholders whose names are on the Register on 16th December, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th December, 1921, to 30th December, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
C11535 Agents.

THE JAMSETJEE NESERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Institute will be held on FRIDAY, 16th December, 1921, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Institute to pass the following resolution:—

The following alteration should be made in rule 18. After the words "Voting List" add the words "as herein after provided" and after the end of the paragraph add the following:—

Every year, a notice shall be put on the Institute Notice Board inviting members to propose in writing, the names of not more than six members whom they wish to be elected as members of the Managing Committee. Such proposals or nominators shall be received by the Hon. Secretary from the 15th to 31st January each year.

The names of all members duly proposed within that time together with the names of the existing members of the Managing Committee shall be printed and forwarded to each member as the Voting List for the next election.

Such Voting List should be returned by the members with their initials on six names of the List whom they wish to be elected, with their signature at the bottom, for being scrutinized by the Scrutineers.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
(Sd.) SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 7th December, 1921.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr HANSRAJ MANJI JETHA and Bai NAVIVAHU, widow of Manji Jetha of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, morigage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of the pension and tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Champa Gully Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting towards the South containing by admeasurement forty-two yards or thereabouts and registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 444, New No. 3348, Old Survey No. B/42 and New Survey No. 1513 together with the messuages or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1561 and Street No. 13, and which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by Public Road known as Vithalwadi Street on or towards the South by the Public Road known as Champa Gully Road and on or towards the East by the property of the late Mancherji Nowrosji and on or towards the West by the property of Nanchand Sobhagchand Meghraj.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1921.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
C11538 Purchaser's Attorneys.

FINANCIAL & ECONOMIC REVIEW

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

The annual report of the Department of Industries for the year 1920-1921 has just been published. In spite of the apparent devices to swell the volume of the report such as big types and big margins all round, the report only occupies 50 quarto pages. This poor size of the report coupled with the poorer contents embodied therein will naturally convinced a man that the department is proceeding with a snail's pace in spite of the assurances given to the public from time to time as regards its utility and efficiency. In the figures for the expenditure incurred during the year under report there is a fall of some 10,000 rupees but in order that the readers may not be pessimistic over the working of the department from a mere drop in the figures of annual expenditure, the Director adds that the final figures have not yet been obtained from the Accountant-General and practically all the expenditure incurred in the purchase of the trollers is excluded. Further he administers another soothing opiate to the Members of the Advisory Committee attached to the Department and says "In order to give the Committee an assured status and secure for it a practical working basis a statement of its functions was submitted to the Government at the close of the year and has since been approved. This will give the Committee a close control over all the operations of the Department." In spite of this encouraging view taken of the Advisory Committee one feels very doubtful whether it is really advisory or whether its advice is resorted to on weightier matters affecting Indian industries. The report further summarises the activities of the Department under several heads such as cottage industries, dyeing, hand-made paper, technical advice and assistance, chemical research, pottery, fishery and so on. Out of one hundred and one varieties of cottage industries the department as yet seems to have bothered about the Handloom weaving only and even there it is at the demonstration stage. The prospect of Indian hand-made paper industry is dismissed by the Director with these remarks "assistance was given to the paper makers in Ahmedabad chiefly in finding new customers. After consulting Mr. W. Raitt, the cellulose expert at the Forest Research Institutes I reached the conclusion that there is no chance of improving this industry. At present it meets a certain demand and so long as this demand exists it will linger." Out of a small report of 50 pages about four pages have been devoted to fishery, an activity which was very lately much criticised by the public. These pages make very dry reading and remind one of "the complete Angler" of Walter. The general impression created by the report is simply poor and if one were to measure the strength of the department from the lean reports published by the department one will be justified in thinking that it has not yet proved the reason of its existance.

The Import Duties Bill.

The Congress of the United States of America has under its consideration the new Import Duties Bill. The new tariffs under the Bill are avowedly with a view to protection and not with a view to increase the revenue only. Comparison of various schedules attached to the Bill discloses the fact that the proposed rates are much higher than those obtaining under the old Acts on the subject. Mineral oils, glass, cement, lime, alluminum, steel, and hemp are amongst the principal commodities that are to bear an increased duty under the proposed Bill. Amongst the various provisions of the Bill there is one under which the President with the consent of the Congress may enter into commercial treaties with foreign countries, stipulating in return for the advantages accruing to the United States for the reduction or complete elimination of duties upon particular commodities. There is another provision having for its object the stimulation of foreign trade under which the President is authorised to promulgate by an executive order agreements with foreign countries for a period of three years for reduction of duties to the extent of 20 per cent. in consideration of special terms granted by such foreign countries. This arrangement savours of the English system of tariffs under which certain nations get the treatment of "the most favoured nations treatment." Another noticeable feature of the Bill is the new valuation system. Under this system duty is based not upon the cost of the article as it works out to the importers but upon the value of similar articles as they might be selling in the American markets. This will obviate the necessity for providing separate legislation for dumping. The Bill is worth a careful perusal especially at a time when the Indian Tariff Commission is holding its sessions with a view to solve the naughty problem of deciding between protection and free-trade for the economic advancement of India.

Cost of Living Index.

The Labour Office, Bombay, estimates that in November, 1921, the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was one point below that in the preceding month. Taking hundred to represent the level in July, 1914, the index in the last two months was 183 in October 182 in November. The general index is 6 per cent. below the high water mark reached in October, 1920 and one point below the 12 average months in 1920.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 5th Dec. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot.	11 26
Sales	20 00
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan.	17 32
March	17 31
May	17 17
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	16 53
May	16 59

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 2nd Dec. 1921.

Months:	To-days Price.
Nov.	—
Dec.	10 52
Jan.	—
Feb.	10 46
Mar.	—
April	10 36
May	—
June	10 26
July	—
Aug.	9 95
Sept.	—
Oct.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 5th Dec. 1911.

Months:	To-day's price.
December	10 70
January	10 65
February	10 61
March	10 58
April	10 53
May	10 49
June	10 43
July	10 38
August	10 25
September	10 07
Oct.	9 91
November	9 81

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 5th Dec. 1921.

Months:	To-day's price.
Dec.	18 25
Jan.	18 40
February	18 55
March	18 70
April	18 80
May	18 90
June	18 95
July	19 05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 5th Dec. 1921.

H. G. Bengal, Good	7 40
" " Fully Good	7 90
" " Fine	7 15
H. G. N. 1 Oomra, Good	8 25
" " Fully Good	8 75
" " Fine	9 25
H. G. Broach, Good	8 60
" " Fully Good	9 30
" " Fine	9 80
H. G. Scinde, Good.	7 80
" " Fully Good	8 05
" " Fine	—

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 5th Dec. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York Jan.	17 12
" " " Mar.	17 10
" " " May	16 80
" " " July	16 35
Spot Cotton at New York	17 60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	16 56
" " " May	16 41
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 3/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	66 1/4

New York, 6th Dec. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	34,000
" Exports to Great Britain	21,000
" " Continent	12,000
Futures at New York Jan.	17 21
" " " Mar.	17 22
" " " May	16 99
" " " July	16 54
Spot Cotton at New York	17 70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	16 67
" " " May	16 51
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 3/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	66 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 6th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Future at New York — Jan.	17 23
Mar.	17 22
May	16 99
July	16 54

Liverpool, 6th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. Jan.	10 81
Mar	10 73
May.	10 64
July	10 51

London, 6th Dec. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 15/16 Dull
Bar Gold	5/1/2 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	36 3/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, 3rd Dec. 1921.

Rentes 3 p/c.	54 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	37 1/4
" 2 months hence	37
Closing Tone of Silver :—Dull.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 day market loans	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd Nov. 1921.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 5th Dec. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 7/8
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Mid American Cotton spot	11 20

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	166

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec.-Jan. Done	£ 17 3/4
" Tone quiet but firmly held.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Dec. Buyers	28 3/8
" Months Jan.-April Done Sellers Buyers	28/9

New York, 5th Dec. 1921.

Demand Bills	406 75

EXCHANGE.

London, 5th Dec. 1921.

On London in Paris	55 17
In Germany	937 00
In Italy	95 50

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 96
Christiana	28 07
Amsterdam	11 34
Switzerland	21 07

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 3rd Dec. 1921.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50/3
BARIL WHEAT 62 1-2 lbs.—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	5 51/3
AUSTRALIAN Nov.-Dec. Sellers	50
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Qrs.	1,936,000
Tone:—	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.	£ 18
TONE OF LINSEED:—Steady.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sond delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Quoted	£9
TORIA RAPESEED Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£ 18 1/4
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 16 1/2
Tone:—Quiet.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 67 1/16
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	£ 3 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 73 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 79 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	48 3/4 Ex.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	55 1 2
Government Securities 3 %	48 Ex.
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 103 3/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	14 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	11 9/8
Tone:—Steady.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	19/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	20/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	20/9
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/9
Tone:—Tendency Easier.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Dec. 7.

To-day 11 points were reported higher in New York futures, and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 460 and gradually advanced till Rs. 467. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 461 and Rs. 465. The prices then declined to Rs. 461 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 463. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 463 and closed at Rs. 459½. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 414 and steadily advanced till Rs. 424 again going down to Rs. 414 while for March it opened at Rs. 404 and advanced till Rs. 414 declining again to Rs. 407 at 4 p.m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 317 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton maintained steady tone yesterday and about 4,000 bales of all descriptions are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5-30 p.m.)

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1921.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach April/May	459 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	313
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	408
" " Mar.	401

COTTON CONTRACTS ROARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay 7th Dec, 1921.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach Abril/May	462
Eully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	312
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	414
" " Mar.	406

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 7th Dec 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	327	312	297	—
M G. Oomra's No. 4	424	414	399	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	454	444	429	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	439	429	414	—	—
Southerns	—	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 6th Dec. 1921.

Cotton	13746 Bales
Wheat	3891 Cwts.
Linseed	Nil
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	5642 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	3895 "
Castorseed	Nil "
Rice	10537 "
Myrabollams	117 "
Cottonseed	19423 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	52 "
Juwar	449 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajra	487 "
Coal	653 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p. m. Bombay, 7th Dec 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 5/8
Bank Demand	1-3 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 3/16
For. Demand	350
American Dollars	377
Hongkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	284
Japan	179
Singapore	177

Market:—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEHDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations 6-0 p. m. 7th Dec. 1921.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	86 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	85 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bongla	95 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	68 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0
Groundnuts	53 0 0
Jawa	56 0 0
Mowrasseed	8 8 0
Castorseeds	49 0 0
Forward	
Wheat April May	9 11 0
Linseed May	13 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	5 1 0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	12 6 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-50	12 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 76-25	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	12 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	14 1 0
Groundnuts	12 0 0
Jawa	—
Mowrasseed	9 0 0
Castorseeds	10 0 0
Cottonseeds Ready	36 4 0

DR. J. N. SEN, L.M.S.

(HOMOEO & BIO-CHEMIST.)

SUCCESSFULLY treats all obstinate and chronic diseases—a golden opportunity for old sufferers specially from ovarian tumors; Sterility Piles and rectal tumors; Prolupsus of rectum or uteri; Chronic abscesses and ulcers; Rheumatism and Gout; old fevers of all varieties and complications; Leprosy and Leucoderma and all other Skin diseases; Diabetes Nervous Breakdown, Hydrocele; Insanity; Deafness; Eye-diseases; etc., etc. No painful operation needed. Write for medicines stating full details and be cured Medicines sent by V. P. P.

OVER 6000 PATIENTS successfully treated through this foremost Charitable Institution in Behar THE MIHIJAM MEDICAL MISSION at TARAKASRAM the original and 1st Charitable house in Mihijam. For opinions of highly respectable visitors like Rai A. C. Bose Bahadur, M. A., P. R. S. Controller, Calcutta University, Mr. A. M. Hunter, D.T.S., E.I.R., Asansol, Mr. S. P. Chatterjea and Mr. G. Chattarjea of the Victoria Nursery, Calcutta and Mihijjam; Mr. K. P. Chatterjea of Jasidiah; Mr. S. Ray, Princnpal Vidyasagar College; J. C. Gossain, Esq., Sub-Judge, Bengal; Dr. B N. Bose, M.B., of Belgachia Medical College, etc., etc. and other particulars address the Behar Chemical Works, Mihijam, E. I. R.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPOR

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th December, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is generally in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north and nearly normal or in excess elsewhere; night temperature is generally higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is in defect at Cawnpore. Temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are almost clear and the air is damper than usual in Sind and north Rajputana. Day temperature is much below the average in upper Sind; night temperature is in excess at Ajmer, Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except in Cutch and north Gujarat where they remain clear. The air is drier than usual on the west Kathiawar coast. Day temperature is slightly above the average in Central India West; night temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except in the south-eastern districts. Humidity and day temperature are nearly normal. Night temperature is in excess at Raipur and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded and humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is in defect at Mormugao; night temperature is in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies have become lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Poona. Day temperature is lower than usual at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports 0.57in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded over the greater part of the Peninsula. Seas continue moderate on the south Madras coast and at Colombo. Day temperature is considerably below the average in Baluchistan, upper Sind and the north-wset Punjab.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain dry except in the south of the Peninsula where a few falls of rain may occur.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th December, 1921:—

The western depression has given nearly general rain and snow in north-east and central Baluchistan, the North-west Frontier Province, the north Punjab and Kashmir. Rain has fallen locally also on the south-east Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Sialkot a quarter of an inch; Rawalpindi, Dalhousie, Murree, Srinagar a half; Sonamarg three quarters; Cherat one; and Peshawar, Parachinar, Quetta a half.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr	in. 29.986
Temperature of Air	degrees.	79 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	,,	71 0
Dew Point	,,	67 4
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0 683
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	,,	0 6
Maximum temperature of Air ..	,,	87 0
Minimum do do	,,	72 1
General direction of Wind		ENE, WNW, NNW.
from midnight to midnight		
Movement o Wind do.	miles	154

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 2 HOURS ON WED THE 7TH OF DEC. 1921.

Station	Tempe. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Departure from Normal.	Humidity: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total fall since 1st January to date.	Departure since 1st January to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	62 2	53.0	87	..	9.43	+7.32
Do. (7th) ..						
Jask	78.8	62.2	69	..	3.28	+2.75
Muskat	76.9	63.2	71	..	1.34	+0.83
Do. (6th) ..						
PUNJAB						
Multan	70 5	51.6	90	..	0	—0.10
Rawalpindi ..	61 2	40.0	92	..	0.49	+0.12
Lahore	72.8	49.1	93	..	0	—0.13
Hissar	70.7	46.2	86	..	0	—0.08
Ambala	78.8	51 1	90	..	0	—0 29
Dihli	78.0	?	69	..	0	—0.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	84.5	53.6	69	..	0	—0.28
Mainpuri	87.2	55 1	62	..	0	—0.18
Jhansi	81.9	56.3	67	..	0	—0.46
Cawnpore	84.1	53 8	79	..	0	—0.37
Allahabad ..						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	67.1	46.8	86	..	0.18	+0.04
Karachi	78.	59 8	76	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	78.8	56.0	62	..	0	—0.24
Veraval	85.3	56.7	53	..	0	—0.21
Rajkot	88.2	59.6	49	..	0	—0.16
Bhavnagar Para ..	89.1	61.4	99	..	0	—0.22
Surat	89.6	64.7	92	..	0	—0.16
Ahmedabad ..	85.6	57.2	66	..	0	—0.12
Deesa	88.7	52.8	51	..	0	—0.19
Neemuch	84.1	54.3	56	..	0	—9.46
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES	80.0	51.9	68	..	0	—0.53
Jubbulpore ..	83.0	52.0	54	..	0	—0.40
Saugor	..	..	..	..	0	..
Hoshangabad ..	88.0	54.9	61	..	0	—0.51
Khandwa	87.6	54.6	57	..	0	—0.44
Akola	85.2	50.8	47	..	0	—0.55
Amraoti	85.1	58.5	52	..	0	—0.75
Nagpur	84.9	53.2	73	..	0	—0.73
Chanda	82.8	59.1	68	..	0	—0.41
Raipur						
KONKAN—	87.0	72.8	71	..	0	—0.44
Bombay	92.8	71.8	42	..	0.39	—0.34
Ratnagiri	83.1	71.1	67	..	1.34	+0.32
Marmugao	89.5	70.2	71	..	1.09	—0.69
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	86.0	52.9	45	..	0	—0.60
Malegaon	84.5	53.5	50	..	0.01	—0.68
Ahmednagar ..	84.5	52.7	47	..	0.10	—0.81
Poona	83.7	60.9	54	..	6.25	+5.33
Sholapur	81.0	58.5	61	..	2.80	+1.91
Bijapur	80.8	56.6	64	..	5.03	+3.54
Belgaum	84.5	54.4	41	..	0	—0.72
Aurangabad ..	84.6	54.3	69	..	0.79	+0.17
Nizamabad (Indur)	79.7	57.2	72	..	1.54	+0.68
Hyderabad ..						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	91.8	70.5	57	..	1.21	—1.77
Mangalore ..	87.8	72.6	80	..	4.58	—0.51
Calicut	90.7	73.7	60	..	3.0	—3.79
Cochin	88.0	73.2	87	0.57	4.0	—9.89
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSOR—	82.2	65.1	81	..	3.24	—2.29
Masulipatam ..	83.3	5[illegible]	88	..	3.63	+1.48
Bellary	86.2	63.8	86	..	2.4	—2.20
Cuddapah	84.9	65.1	80	..	4.43	—10.61
Madras	80.2	66.1	78	..	4.29	+1.52
Banglore	85 5	65 1	60	..	4.27	+0.51
Coimbatore ..	83.2	70.1	71	..	1.86	—3.87
Trichinopoly ..	81.4	70.6	81	..	4.66	14.33
Negapatam ..						

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

December 7.

S S Versowa, Simpson Jones, Basra
S S Rigi Neilson, Cardiff
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.

DEPARTUIES.

December 7.

S S King Alfred, Davies, Colombo
S S Wye Valley, Barron, Calcutta

The following steamer began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Assuan for Mauritius.

S S Versowa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Versowa, 1,957 tons, Captain G J Simpson Jones arrived in harbour yesterday from Busra with a general cargo.

S S Rigi:—The steamer Rigi 3,637 tons, Captain A Neilson arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 959 tons, Captain W Grant arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S King Alfred: The steamer King Alfred 3,194 tons, Captain W Davies sailed yesterday for Colombo with ballast.

S S Wye Valley: The steamer Wye Valley 2,409 tons, Captain E Barron sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

December 7.

S S Dunera from China, Agents—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Ltd—5 cases antimonyware; 25 bags coffee; 10 cases camphor powder; 10 cases peppermint crystall; 350 cases cassia; 181 cases glass bangles; 120 bags topiocca flour; 7 packages buckets; 188 bags green beans; 2 cases peppermint oil; 10 cases cassia oil; 2 packages kayaputch oil; 2 packages groundnut oil; 3 packages lubricating oil; 340 cases wet preserves; 35 cases dry preserves; 2448 bags sago flour; 50 cases aniseeds; 53 bags betal nuts; 20 bags cardomons; 10 bags nutmegs; 300 matbags sugar candy; 882 bags sugar; 99 packets sugar; 3011 cases tea; 50 bags tea; 1 case pet tea; 3057 h/c green tea; 192 cases green tea; 300 bags green tea; 15 bales cotton; 32 cases cotton socks; 10 cases cotton goods; 198 bales raw silk; 44 cases raw silk; 15 bales silk yarn; 55 cases silk yarn; 5 bales white silk; 111 bales yellow silk; 34 packages yellow silk; 14 cases yellow silk; 194 cases silk piecegoods; 2 boxes silk piecegoods; 18 cases pungees and silk goods; 1 case cigars; 4438 pieces planks; 25 bundls sandalwood; 1 case silveware; 1 box gold bars.

EXPORTS

December 7.

S S Morea for London—2000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 2 bales wool carpet Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.; 70 cwts condiments Framji Nowroji.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—100 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co; 50 bales cotton by Khimji Visram and Co; 4 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 100 bales cotton B Anrsondoss and Co.; 2000 cwts ground nut oil cake Kulkarni Lele and Co

S S Circassia for Marseilles—100 cashewnuts M Jaffarahoy; 2000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros;

S S Circassia for Barcelona—500 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Circassia for Valencia—1000 cwts castorsed Ralli Bros.

S S City of Palermo for Liverpool—2000 cwts groundnut oil cake Kulkarin Lele and Co; 100 bales wool B Hurbham and Co.

S S Neuralia for Antwerp 1000 cwts poppy seed E D Sassoon and Co; 3000 cwts linseed cake Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S Neuralia for Amsterdam—3 bales wool carpet Moorlidhar Santdas.

S S Neuralia for Ghent—224 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton K H Kayani and Co.

S S Neuralia for Hamburg—2044 cwts myrabollams D Bhucaji and Co; 1000 cwts ajowan seed Volkart Bros; 402 cwts groundnuts Volkart Bros; 440 bales cotton K H Kayani and Co; 110 bales cotton Hirji Nensey and Co.

S S Morea for Boston—2 bales woolcarpets Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

S S Morea for New York—3 bales wool carpets Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

S S G M Embiricos for Genoa—62 cwts gum olibanum M Jaffarhoy.

S S City of Palermo for Dunkirk—1001 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co;

S S Caledonia for Marseilles—3 cases casing Grindlay and Co.

S S Rio Preto for Hamburg—1500 swts ajowan seed Volkart Bros.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong—50 bales cotton twist Birla Bros; 13½ cwts sharkhus M Hassam 14 cwts hsanmawa M Hassam; 200 bales cotton twist Currumbhoy and Co.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai—125 bales cotton yarn W H Brady and Co; 15 cases butter Padar Dairy Co; 9 cases condiments Padar Dairy Co; 6 cases date Padar Dairy Co; 42 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Malaymaru for Kobe—263 bales cotton N Futchally and Co; 520 bales cotton Ozu-Burin and Co; 450 bales cotton R D Tata and Co; 1600 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Malaymaru for Osaka—1200 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Malaymaru for Yokohama—200 bales cotton Ozu-Burin and Co.; 200 bales cotton R D Tata and Co.

S S Khusrou for Kobe—100 bales cotton N Futehally and Co; 800 bales cotton Teikoku M K Kaisha.

S S Khusrou for Osaka—200 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Keishin Maru for Kobe—600 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kaisha; 1900 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha; 800 bales cotton Teikoku M K Kaisha;

S S Keishin Maru for Yokkaichi 100 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha; 2000 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha; 700 bales cotton Teikoku M K Kaisha.

S S Keishin Maru for Osaka—600 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha; 900 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Wakasamaru for Yokohama—43 cwts kismis C M Bhesania and Co; 4 cwts cardmoms C M Bhesania and Co; 3 cwts almond seed C M Bhesania and Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tuesday ..	13th Dec. ..	m 9 20	26 5
		10 32a	18 4

Low Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h m	ft. in
Tuesday ..	13th Dec ..	m 3 41	9 10
		3 46a	15 7

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

GURDWARA COMMITTEE'S COMMUNIQUE.

The following Press communique dated 2nd instant is issued by the Siromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee:—

Sardars Dan Singh, Jaswant Singh Jhabit, Teja Singh Samundri and Pandit Dina Nath were sentenced each to five months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 (or six weeks in default). Sardar Harnam Singh, Zaildar, got four months and a fine of Rs. 1,000 (or six weeks in default). Sardars Kharak Singh, President, Saromni Committee, Mahtab Singh, Secretary, Master Sundar Singh Lyallpuri, General Manager, the Akali, Sardar Hari Singh, member of the Working Committee of the Saromani Committee, Sardar Gurcharn Singh, pleader and Sardar BhagSingh, non-cooperating pleader were senntenced to six months each with a fine of Rs. 1,000 (or six weeks in default)—It is understood that the accused were taken to the court early to-day at about 10 a.m., at the express desire of the Deputy Commissioner as he wished to speak to them personally. He sent Mr. Beaty, Additional Supdt. of Police, with a message that he wanted to speak with Sardars Kharak Singh and Mahtab Singh. Sardar Kharak Singh refused to have any conversation with the Deputy Commissioner about the keys, unless, first all persons arrested recently in this connection are released unconditionally and unless an apology is tendered to the Panth.

When the accused are daily taken from or back to prison great processions are formed voluntarily, and the prisoners sing hymns in the midst of bayonets, the people repeating it solemnly after them.

No arrests were made to-day. Religious Diwans are regularly going on inspite of the heavy sentences. Yesterday two retired Sikh Military Officrs gave previous notice to the Deputy Commissioners and made speeches in the Diwan.

Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Santanam, Agha Mohd. Safdar, Malik Lal Khan, Malik Qadir Bakhsh paid a visit to the Sikh Leaders in prison to-day and congratulated them.—"Tribune."

CALCUTTA CIVIL GUARD.

A SOURCE OF TERROR

The Calcutta correspondent of "New India" writes:—

The alarm spread is that the Civil Guard will launch aggressive action that day against all and sundry. The criticism against the Civil Guard that they might consist of excitable and irresponsible gunmen has been beneficial in that more reliable men have been drafted to organise patrols. I still fear that the move is unnecessary and may some time be proved to be a bad precedent inasmuch as the voluntary protectors of law and order are developing a special constitution outside the orders of the Police. Such physical force organisations without an oath of allegiance and special discipline at the hands of Government authorities, are now being mentioned by the *hartal-mongers* as a source of terror against whom the only safety is to hide oneself on the 24th December. Sir Frank Carter, M.L.A., has accepted command of the forces. The danger of free-lance operators, inspired by good motives, has not been yet eliminated. Papers report the existence of irreconcilable Adullamites who under the pique of the last humiliation, refuse to be ordered about and are spoiling for a fight, promising to give "hell" if there is any sign of contumacy towards the Prince. These symptoms have to be noted by the authorities. There is alarm spreading among the people that stern Europeans intend to parade the roads to see that everyone behaves with the propriety suitable to the occasion.

SITUATION IN MALABAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Dec. 5.

A communique states that 1/39th Garwhallis killed one and captured two rebels near a hill. Rebels captured in Mannarghat area total 2,400, and in Melatur area 2,300.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Dec. 7.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 29-3.
Bars gold forward, 29-2.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 28-15.
Bars silver ready, 94-12.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 94-9.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 94.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 11/16.
Bank's selling D D, 103 23/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 27/32.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet and uncertain.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 352.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 372.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 362.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 179.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 172.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 203.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 284.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 177
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 380.
London gold ready, s. 101-2.
London silver ready, d. 36-6.
London silver forward, d. 36-2.
Tone of silver—Dull
Cross rates on London to be pound sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4.07¼.
French Exchange, Frcs 53.90.
Italian Exchange, 94.00.
Swiss Exchange, 21.10.
Belgium Exchange, 56.20.
German Exchange, Mrks 840.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 60.
5 per cent War Loan, 85.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 101/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931, 101/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 69.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 97.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 69.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 97.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 69.

The Share Market was closed to-day.

MENACE TO FREE SPEECH.

A ROWDY MEETING.

Much disorder, attributed to Communists, and a number of ejections by the Police occurred at a meeting held in the Chiswick Empire in mail week to inaugurate the local contribution to the propagandist funds of the League of Nations Union. It was a repetition of the same kind of disorder that marred the Coalition meeting in the East End last Thorsday, when Sir Robert Horne declared:—"I sincerely doubt whether the rights of free speech remain in England." In both cases the Police had to intervence, and at the end of the meeting the assembly sang the National Anthem.

The Chairman (Mr. C. E. Bovill) was frequently interrupted by a number of men in the gallery, who were told that if they were not quiet they would be put out.

The Duke of Devonshire was received with cheers, mingled with some booing. Speaking amid continued interruption, he said they were there to support in every form and shape the great movement of the League of Nations. In politics they generally asked their opponents what their policy was. Now they were propounding an alternative policy that day. They knew what the policy of war was and what the policy of excessive construction of armaments meant.

At this point a man called to the Duke, who replied, "I do not know whether my friend in the gallery is an opponent of the League of Nations; if he is, he is the first I have come across." The retort shouted was, "The League of Nations is a farce."

Continuing, the Duke remarked that they were doing their best, not for this generation alone, but for all time, to lay the foundation of a permanent, honourable, and noble peace. (Cheers).

Several people in the gallery here began singing "Sit down; sit down" and the Chairman appealed to them not to disgrace Chiswick. The noise was continued for some time, but the Duke, ignoring it, went on to say that Canada was as determined in favour of the League of Nations as she was to assist the old country in the time of war. But Canada had something else to look at. For 100 years peace had prevailed between the sister nations, Canada and the United States, and it was for them to see that that peace was never broken. They were bound together in every way, and thanks to the foresight and courage of our predecessors adequate measures had been taken for dealing with any matters of difference requiring adjustment that might arise. (Cheers).

To-day they were witnessing another historic work—the opening of a great Conference at Washington, which they hoped would carry that movement a step farther. What they wanted to do was to establish the underlying principles which had hitherto carried the League of Nations forward, and which would carry it on to greater success. (Cheers). The League of Nations policy was going to be determined by the public opinion of the country, and the success or the failure of the movement rested upon their shoulders at that moment.

Several of the interrupters were at this point removed by the Police.

The Bishop of London thought it was a great humiliation to the organizers of that meeting to see a man like the Duke of Devonshire treated as he had been. (Cheers). He had lived for nine years among the poor done it. (Cheers). We were going to have of Bethnal Green, and they would not have a worse war, he remarked, than we had ever had, if we did not have the League of Nations; and no one knew that better than the ex-Service men, who knew what war was. The League of Nations was a great, promising, Christian ideal to put before the world, and were we going to turn it down? (Cries of "No!")

The Washington Conference was going to be the finest Conference ever held in the world. Part of the work of the League was disarmament. Why? America had proposed to stop her ironclads if the others would follow suit! That was the finest thing ever done. There was no alternative to a great war in 20 years' time but the League of Nations. (Cheers). Never again must this country lose over 700,000 men in a war; and it was therefore for every man and woman to support the League because it was the one thing to stop war. (Cheers).

A voice from the Gallery.—Is Russia to be included in the League of Nations?

The Bishop.—Yes; when they are sensible they will be. (Cheers).—"The Times."

PRINCE AND INDIAN JEWELLERY.

A Bombay Government Press Note says:—

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales proposes to see at Delhi in February next the wares of a few selected Indian Jewellers, who will be permitted to display their Jewellery for His Royal Highness' inspection. This privilege will be granted on the distinct understanding that (a) His Royal Highness will make no purchases, (b) will accept no presents, which should under no circumstances be offered.

Jewellers of the Bombay Presidency who desire to be selected are requested to submit their applications to Government in the Political Department through the Collectors of their respective districts. In the case of the town of Bombay, the applications should be submitted through the Collector of Bombay. The names of representatives selected from the Bombay Presidency will not exceed three. Each firm bringink Jwellery or other articles of Indian Manufacture for His Royal Highness' Household stating the fact that his wares have been seen by His Royal Highness; but no Warrants of Appointment will be given to firms, which will be represented at this function.

The exact date and time of the ceremony will be communicated to the firms selected in due course.

An informal investiture and a ball were held at the Belvedere in Calcutta on the 6th instant. A number of decorations were invested by the Viceroy including Sir Surendra Nath Bannerjea, Sir Hariram Goenka and Hon'ble Justice Sir William Teunon with the Order of Knighthood.

THH PRISON VAN HORROR.

TRAGEDY OF A STATE OF MIND.

The "Independent" writes:—

The Malabar tragedy in which seventy human beings were choked to death slowly, all through the live-long hours of a hot day and half the warm night of the South was unutterably, inconceivably horrible. The mind refused to take the facts in, being stricken with a manner of paralysis; discussion was impossible. "Black Hole" "The tragedy of the Ship Londonderry", these were mere words for drugging thought. No one had the courage to envisage to facts of the long tragedy between Tirur and Podanu. The Madras Government, usually heartless and flippant, was moved to an expression of regret; its second mood was marked by an attempt to whitewash its officials on the ground that there was no asphyxiation at all. The Government asked three non-officials to assist the Commissioner in Malabar in his enquiry. The enquiry is over. The evidence recorded has knocked to pieces the Government's suggestion that the death of the prisoners was due to causes other than asphyxiation. The evidence of the Senior Medical Officer, Captain P. M. Mathai, I. M. S., is overwhelmingly clear:—

"It was the opinion of the witness that the prisoners who died in the van had died of asphyxia. There had been too many prisoners in the van both for air space and floor space."

The evidence of Major Forrest the District Medical officer is similar:—

"In his opinion, the prisoners whom he had seen and who had died at Coianbatore had died of heart failure due to carbonic acid gas poisoning."

The case on the facts is complete:—One hundred Indians were put to the torture, of whom seventy succumbed.

But it is very importan that the right inference should be drawn. We are informed that the incident has shocked publicists and members of Parliament in England. The "Daily Mail" has suggested that somebody should be hanged for it promptly. Let us say at once that nobody will be hanged. The person in charge of the van was a Sergeant named Andrews; he is a European and we dare prophesy with some confidence that he will not be hanged. What is more, we believe it will be unjust to hang him. He had taken several van-loads of prisoners in the same way previously; as for the painting over of the gauze-windows in this particular carriage, he did not notice it. A number of people deserve hanging; but they are all above the power of the "Daily Mail" to bring to trial.

The truth of the matter lies much deeper. The tragedy is merely one of the consequences of the present system. We wish we could convey to our readers the reality of our conviction that such a thing will be inconceivable in a free country, among free men, even in the midst of a rebellion. The tragedy is not merely the tragedy of the tortures suffered or the lives lost; it is the tragedy of a state of mind. In India, to-day, it is possible for human beings to be treated as inanimate matter, and to be packed into a railway van meant for the transit of luggage. It is worse than Jallianwalla. General Dyer pictured the unarmed crewd in the Bagh as a band of rebels, he shot and killed them. He looked upon the killing as a painful duty; but even in the killing was impied a tacit recognition of human personalty:—that the crowd was composed of human beings whose existence was a danger to the State which he represented. He acted cruelly monstrously; but his act was human (though not humane), and he paid the unfortunate people the compliment of believing that the shedding of their blood was necessary to save the Empire. The present tragedy is far worse. In Jallianwalla, the system resulted in a massacre; but it was consciously a massacre of human beings. In Malabar, the system has culminated in the very denial of humanity. India thought that in the Punjab had been heard the final word of insult to the manhood and womanhood of her children—in the crawling lane, in the stripping and flogging; in the removal of women's veils, the insult was offered to human beings. In Malabar, God Himself was insulted by the conversion of men made in his image into something lower than beasts. But why should we be surprised. It is the fruit of an empire. In the palmy days of Rome, pure-minded women stripped and clothed themselves in the presence of male slaves, counting them of no more importance than curtains or furniture; Christians were burnt as torches, no normal-minded Roman being moved to protest. But the Empire of Rome vanished from the face of the earth, because it all unconsciously denied the unique preciousness of human personality.

It is the same fate that has come over India. Rulers have forgotten that men are men, Jallianwalla Bagh is followed by the Prison-van; the Prison-van will be followed by something more terrible (though we fail to see how it can be); the list of tragedies and humiliations will lengthen out indefinitely. The hanging of a Sergeant is not going to prevent the denial of the human spirit and the insult to God. The system under which such tragedies are possible has no right to exist. If anybody deserves hanging, it is this generation of Indians who permit the continuance of this Government by co-operating with it. We do not know whether there is future punishment; but we of this generation deserve to be banged and to be punished eternally to wipe out the sufferings of the hundred who saw hell for us. Martyrs there be many; these hundred are surely of their company.

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Desk Hand Blotters	1-4-0	Each
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TOWARDS PERSIA.

(BY G. K. N.)

The desire to visit old Iran on part of the Parsis of India both in Bombay and the mofussil is genuine. The wish is at times tampered, or as our visionaries would consider it, vulgarised by materialistic and personal projects. But the Parsis have never been absolute Utopians. And, if they can combine business with even a sentimental journey they should not be a judged guilty of crass utilitarianism.

When we converse with individual young Parsi enthusiasts we wonder not at the longing lingering look they still cast as old dilapidated Persia, but at the fact that some of them have not yet banded themselves together, with the aid of enlightened Moslems trading with Persia, to make an adventurous if not a positively risky tour of the old country.

I have been at some pains to ascertain the actual condition of affairs in Persia from diverse sources. Our old staunch friend, Mr. Reporter, is still a valuable asset as a source of reliable information. But he is not in touch with the new Indian spirit and would seem to under-estimate the substantiality of the movement. The higher British authorities are entirely sympathetic. Owing to obvious local contingencies Persia does not bulk so large on the official horizon as one might expect. It goes without saying, however, that the condition of things in Persia changes from day to day. The average Parsi learns from his daily newspaper. But what concerns the would be traveller is the safety of the routes. Here there is a sharp divergence of opinion. There was recently a controversy in the "Times of Mesopotamia" on the subject of the general state of affairs in Persia, and while the latter paper drew a lurid picture of the lawlessness in the country the Persian Consul in Busreh Lirza Moaziz Vezareh contradicted the statements on the basis of his having "received official information from my Government that the measures taken by them for the security and peace of the interior have been effective and that statements made in the paragraph under reference are entirely unfounded. I therefore request you to put this letter in your next issue to clear the misapprehension which arose thereby."

It is most encouraging to learn that the British authorities will have not only no objection to a party of Parsis co-operating with Moslems visiting the country, but they would so far as may be consistent with the imperial interests promote any projects likely to benefit our little community. Major Humphreys and his superior and many an informed official places his information with frank courteousness before us. In all that they state the element of risk to the traveller is not wholly eliminated. The British authorities would lay stress on this fact alone, viz. that at present, and it is believed temporarily, the feeling against British in Persia is adverse. This is confirmed by the reports we receive from Teheran. Under the circumstances any ostensible help that the British might give us in the shape of an escort or otherwise is likely to be misinterpreted in Persia and would have its reflex action on our mission. In plain words an escort furnished by the British would be an invitation to the lawless tribal chiefs to molest the party. The safest way to travel is to take local guides who would for a consideration prove tolerably intelligent and safe.

The Bolshevik danger is after all not so formidable as it appears on the surface. For apart from the internal conditions of Russia there are reasons why the Bolsheviks would not care to add openly another powerful antagonist to the list of adversaries they have already made. The trade convention made with Britain unless it is repudiated would prevent them from disturbing any peaceful party travelling for purposes of commerce or archaeology in Persia. Plainly the British authorities do not consider that the Parsi travellers are bound to suffer at the hands of bandits or Bolsheviks. This view however, is flatly contradicted by some of my Russian friends who have reached India as refugees from the lawlessness of their Bolshevik brethren. In fact one of them attempted to dissuade Dastur Dr. Dhalla of Karachi from starting on his journey. We see that the event has so far justified the intrepid ecclesiastic and proved the Russian a false prophet.

Two further points remain to be considered:—(1) How far our curiosity in the archaeological remains of Persia will be satisfied and (2) what is likely to be the attitude of the ruling Persian classes towards us. As regards archæology, there will be no conceivable objection on the part of any one to our visiting the ruins which lie scattered over the country. But an important fact in this connection must be borne in mind, and it is this. Although we possess scarcely any person of the requisite archaeological training to conduct excavations or even to devise measures and means for the conservation of tumbling noble monuments, any practical attempt in this direction must be rigidly abandoned for the reason that somehow our French friends have already acquired a monopoly in regard to ruins of archaeological interest throughout Persia. My readers will remember in this connection the name of M. Foucher. He is the greatest living authority on Buddhist architecture and antiquities. He has left India for Persia.

The attitude of the Persians themselves towards the Parsis, we have every reason to hope will be most friendly in actuality. It has been so in verbal converse and correspondence. It will be remembered that when Mr. Ziauddin, the late Prime Minister of Persia, passed through Bombay on his way to Europe he in a manner extended the most courteous invitation to the Parsis to visit the old country and to interest themselves effectively in its affairs. There may be some disabilities inflicted upon the Zoroastrians of Iran by the local fanatic *mullas* in outlying districts but the central authority has long since been enlightened enough to grant religious toleration to all the non-Moslem races inhabiting Persia. About this we have more than once the assurance of His Majesty the Shah and some of his influential ministers. At any rate there is no comparison between the untouchables of India and Zorastrians of Iran.

In relation to Iranian antiquities it gives me great pleasure to inform those interested that, steps have lately been determined upon and a sanctiony of funds allocated for the reparation of those parts of the old Sasanian palace at Ctesiphon which appear to need immediate attention. The personal interest of Sir Percy Cox has been enlisted. A few Parsis might well journey at least to Baghdad. We deprecate sentimentality yet a visit to the Tak-i-Kisra ought to have the attraction of a pilgrimage. Some of us might proceed from Baghdad to Teheran. We must find time to think of old Iran and the ways and methods of resuming our relations with it. The business firms of enlightened Dehdashtis and princely Shustaries, to mention only two, so warmly friendly to Parsis carry on a brisk trade and are in constant touch with Persia. I plead for their co-operation.

Of late large donations to promote general culture and progress and to ameliorate the condition of Iranians have been promised by generous Parsis. The cry of the Parsi to his millionaire co-religionists for substantial help to re-open communication with Iran so far has been a cry in the wilderness except in the case of Dr. Dhalla, whose pioneer party not excluding ladies and now at Ispahan has earned our congratulations. Dr. Dhallahas valiantly given the go-bye to stories of unvesal decapitation in Persia. His example needs imitation. But young and enthusiastic souls of our generation ought now to rise superior to the spirit of dependence upon men of wealth.

Encouraged by the example of Dr. Dhalla, who has already passed through Shiraz and has probably reached Ispahan with his small party containing at least two ladies, a young medical gentle Capt. Dady formerly of the Indian Medical Service is shortly to leave for Persia. In my humble way I am prepared to render him every possible encouragement, first because no member of his noble profession has the smallest chances of coming to grief in a country where the relieving measures of western science have not yet found adequate scope. Secondly the more I inquire the more I am inclined to believe in the safety of the routes. I read for instance that last month Sir A. T. Wilson left Ahwaz for Shiraz, and that a Mr. G. I. Ievers Accountant of the Ahwaz branch of the Imperial Bank of Persia was leaving for Teheran via Baghdad to take up a position in the Bank's Teheran branch. It may be a different case with Caravans loaded with merchandise. But surely if individual English travellers can proceed on long journeys with ladies in their party it could not be such a risky affair for Indians, Zoroastrian and Moslem to make a trip to the country. Our thoughts gravitate towards the homelands of Persia

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

BUILDINGS ALL COMPLETE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 7.

Much that is beautiful and inspiring has grown up on the Hindu University grounds and is attracting an increasing number of visitors every day. The Arts College, Physical and Chemical Laboratories, Power House, several engineering workshops and two large hostels, which accommodate 625 students, and over sixty residential quarters for the staff have been completed. A third hostel, which will accomodate 480 students, is in the course of construction and is expected to be ready in another two months. The Engineering College and Science Laboratories have been well equipped. The new amphi theatre, part of which had collapsed in the course of construction, has also been completed. The covered portion of it will accomodate five thousand visitors and the uncovered portion another five thousand. It is a permanent structure resting on teakwood pillars with a tiled roof designed to be used as a pavilion for the spectators of All-India Inter-University games, races and wrestling matches, etc. The work has been carried out with remarkable expedition.

THE PRINCE AT BHARATPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHARATPUR, Dec. 7.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and party arrived at Bharatpur this morning. This is the last Indian State which His Royal Highness is visiting in the first round of the tour. At the station were present H.H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur, Mr. H. E. Holland, A.G.G., Rajputana, Mr. A. R. Jelf, Political Agent, Captain Walker, Secretary to A.G.G. and Sardars of the State. The Prince was warmly received by His Highness who looked quite smart in his uniform of Bharatpur Infantry. A guard of honour was furnished by the State troops and an escort formed by the State Cavalry and State Infantry. After a formal inspection of guard of honour the Prince left for the palace under a Royal salute.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

The following resolution was passed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association at its meeting held on Tuesday last:—"That Council deeply regrets the loss of life and damage to person and property during the recent riots in Bombay and extends its heart-felt sympathies to the victims of the out-breaks and their families. And that the Council appoints a Sub-Committee of the following members for the purpose of considering in consultation with other institutions working for a similar purpose what steps should be taken for the restoration of peace and for maintaining and strengthening harmoney between the several communities:—

Members:—Sir D. M. Petit, Bar-at-Law: Messrs. J. B. Petit, M. G. Sheth, K. M. Muslin, J. M. Mehta, U. K. Trivedi, M. R. Jayakar, K. Natarajan, L. R. Tavishee and R. F. Bharucha and the Secretaries.

AHMEDABAD CONGRESS,

BJARDI GRAND LODGING FOR DELEGATES

Arrangements for boarding and lodging in Khadi Nagar are in progress. Each room in the Nagar measures 16 by 12 feet and will accomodate 5 persons. Each boarder will be provided with a cot and each room will be provided with a bucket and one earthen jar for storing water.

The Nagar, the Pandal and the Exhibition will be all provided with electric lighting for which special electricity-generating plant has been put up.

For supply of water, necessary water works have specially been erected. There will also be in addition ample supply of water from the Ahmedabad Municipal Waterworks.

All the other sanitary arrangements have been so far as possible carefully attended to. The proximity of the river Sabarmati affords ample facility for bathing and washing. Sufficient number of open baths and a few closed ones are also being constructed. Provision is also being made for the supply of hot water for baths.

The Ahmedabad winter is generally a fairly severe one. Delegates and visitors are therefore requested to bring with them sufficient clothing.

Boarder in Khadi Nagar is requested to bring with him his own bedding lota and tumbler. The Reception Committee will supply only cots, lighting and the other sanitary requirements such as baths etc.

Boarders Delegates as well as visitors should inform the Reception Committee the probable date and time of their arrival. This will avoid a lot of inconvenience to the persons coming as well as to the Reception Committee.

The following programme has been provisionally fixed:—

22nd December.—Arrival and Public Reception of the President-Elect (Mr. C. R. Das).

23rd December.—Meeting of the Working Committee.

24th December.—Meeting of the Subjects Committee. (All-India Congress Committee).

25th December.—Meeting of the Subjects Committee. (All India Congress Committee).

26th December.—The opening day of the 7th Khilafat Conference.

27th, 28th and 29th December.—Sessions of the 36th. Indian National Congress.

30th December.—Muslim League Sessions.

The detailed programme will be published later on.

The tickets for admission to the Pandal as members of the Reception Committee as well as visitors are available. Sale of tickets will be stopped when fixed number of tickets is sold up.

Four annas tickets and season tickets will be available on and after the 20th December 1921.

KHALSA COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

RESOLUTIONS AT SPECIAL MEETING.

The Sikh Professors of Khalsa College in a special meeting discussed at length the serious situation created by the action of the Government in taking away the keye of the Golden Temple from the Sromani Gurusdwara Parbhandhak Committee, the elected representative body of the Panth, and arresting all the principal Sikh leaders of Gurdwara Reform Movement in religious meetings. They unanimously resolved:—

1 That this action of the Government challenges the God-given sacred right of the Sikhs to manage and control their own Gurdwaras and what is equally sacred and God given, the right of holding religious meetings for the peaceful maintenance and furtherance of their religion.

2. That it is their deliberate opinion that it is the duty of the Sikhs to uphold peacefully and by suffering the honour of their faith and deem no sacrifice to great for this purpose.

3. That they strongly condemn the efforts of the Government to justify its actions (a) by expressions of a pious wish to divest itself, through legal suit of its so-called control over the Golden Temple which it gave up long ago; (b) by holding official meetings about the Keys affair, while banning as seditious the Sikh religious meetings convoked for contradicting the statements made at such meetings; and (c) by nominating an official manager of the Golden Temple and by endeovouring to get some Sikhs to set up a scheme counter to the Saromani Gurdwara Parbhandak Committee.—"Tribune."

LUXURY TAXES.

SUGGESTIONS TO CORPORATORS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I observe from the papers that our City Corporators are devising schemes for new taxation to meet the next year's deficit, such as extra water tax, and increase of rents, etc. This will naturally make the poorer classes feel the sting more keenly.

I would rather suggest, through your widely read columns, a luxury tax, as is at present levied by the Municipal Corporation in Alexandria, (Egypt), where they have levied a surtax 10 per cent. and more on the entrance fares to cinemas, theatres, race course and such other places of amusements where money is squandered indiscriminately.

Such a tax might not only have a sobering effect on the profligate public, but might also bring forth amount for the City's benefit and improvement, such places being generally patronised by those that can well afford.—Yours, etc.

B. A. K.

14, Hassum Building,
Lower Parel,
Bombay, Dec. 6.

SIGNATORIES TO THE AGREEMENT.

LONDON PAPERS REJOICING

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec 6.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Dec. 7.

The document embodying the Irish Agreement was signed early this morning by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Collins, Mr. Griffith, and Mr. Barton who were the only parties of the Conference present.

An animated scene followed, the delegates shaking hands and wishing success to the agreement. All other members of both the delegations signed in the course of the day.

The evening papers in London are rejoicing at the agreement, their jubilation being tempered by the reflection that Ulster's acceptance is still awaited.

"ULSTER'S INTERESTS NOT IMPERILLED."

Belfast was astounded upon hearing the news of agreement and there was no sign of enthusiasm. Colonel Spender, Secretary to the Ulster Cabinet, said that he assumed that Ulster's interests had not been seriously imperilled, since they had not been informed before the Agreement was signed. If Ulster's rights were not interfered with, and if they were satisfied that they were not placed in a position of inferiority to the South, they would certainly do all in their power to assist the Imperial Government to carry out the scheme which did not sever them from the Empire.

PLEASANT SURPRISE IN DUBLIN.

The announcement came as a pleasant surprise in Dublin, where people seemed to be prepared for the worst. There were no great jubilations, but every edition of the newspapers were eagerly bought up, and there were continuous enquiries at the newspaper offices for further details.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

APPROPRIATION OF CORN AND SEED GRAINS IN U. S. A.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 7.

Washington.—In the course of his annual message to the Congress, President Harding recommended the appropriation of eleven million bushels of corn and seed grains for the relief of the Russian Famine.

PROF GEDDES' LECTURE.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

Professor Patrick Geddes of the University School of Sociology and Economics delivered an address on Wednesday evening explaining the "Pro-Jerusalem" movement started in Jerusalem to promote cordial relations between the various communities in that city at the Chanda Ramji School, Mr. M. R. Jayaker presiding.

A provision committee was appointed consisting of Prof. Geddes, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Jayakar, Prof. Hamley. Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Bharucha. Mr. Deodhar, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Hussenbhoy Lalji and Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Mr. K. Natarajan being its Secretary.

A detailed report will appear in the next issue.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

MANY MEN RESUME WORK.

The strike of the firemen and cleaners of the B. B. and C. I. Railway practically ended yesterday morning as nearly three-fourths of the firemen resumed duty quite unconditionally. The local train service, therefore, has been considerably improved. Yesterday some leaders of the strikers were dismissed by the authorities and were ordered to vacate their premises. Police arrangements under Superintendent P. O'Brien and Sub-Inspector Karaka preserved order throughout the day.

IMPROVEMENT IN SERVICE.

In the afternoon about forty more firemen and cleaners showed their inclination to resume duty unconditionally and they were taken back accordingly by the authorities. Yesterday mail service was quite in order and there was great improvement in the Suburban Local Service in the evening. The Down trains during the night were less defective than yesterday.

There are now sixty firemen and cleaners remained in the list of strikers, and there is every hope of their resuming duty to-morrow. It is rumoured that if the remaining sixty workmen did not resume duty by to-morrow morning, they would be considered as dismissed by the authorities.

Last night also there was perfect peace among the strikers, the Railway police arrangements at the Parel and Colaba stations during the night were quite effective.

SURAT NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 6.

After taking stock of the situation in the Bardoli taluka Mahatma Gandhiji and Shrimati Sarala Devi were to visit Surat on the 3rd instant and say what they had to say regarding the situation. It was however not to be. Mahatmaji had to leave for Bombay and Sarala Devi for Anand after a few hours' halt. Therefore those who attended the meeting, which was held were a little disappointed. But it was soon afterwards converted into one for congratulating Lala Lajpatrai on his arrest at Lahore. Perhaps Surat was the first place on this side of India to learn the news of Lalaji's arrest telegraphed to Mahamtaji waiting to go to Bombay at the Surat Railway Stn. Congratulatory resolution was unanimously passed at this meeting perhaps first in point of time at Surat. Non-violent character of the present N. C. O. movement was specialy emphasised by the speakers at this meeting.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

EUROPEAN IN TROUBLE

MORRIS GIVES FURTHER EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged John Alban Carter, European, aged 24, an Accountant in the firm of the Vacuum Oil Company, with criminal breach of trust, as an agent, in respect of Rs. 8,338 As. 8, belonging to James Godwin Morris, the complainant, who is sentenced to death in connection with the G. I. P. Murder Case.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. DeCruz, pleader, defended the accused.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Azad, Morris said he did not remember sending any cable to the accused asking for Rs. 600. When he left for England he had about £360 with him. He had no other income except that derived from lorry. He did not bank the money. When in need of money he sent a cable and received £177. He sent another telegram after December, but received two or three letters from him. He may have received the account for August and September from the accused. He offered to send a car of two seater to the accused from England at a cheap rate. The expression "I don't care a brass button whether it is 10 or 50" applied to the upkeep of the lorry. This expression he used in his letter to the accused. He was quite prepared to have his lorry sold for Rs. 9,000 or Rs. 10,000. It was not correct to say that when he left for England he left the lorry and the car with the accused asking him to send him (the witness) whatever excess there was over Rs. 500 per month. He saw the accused two or three days after his arrival. He (the accused) did not show to me any account book. He was told that the lorry had been mortgaged by the accused to Western India Transport Company. It was not true that he (the witness) soon after went to the Western India Transport Company to find out the lorry. The accused did not tell him that it was Alfred (the brother of the accused) who negotiated the mortgage and signed his (accused's) name. He objected to that procedure as he thought that the accused's brother had nothing to do with the matter. He did not remember having sent any communication to the Western India Transport Company. The accused told him that Rs. 7,000 had been raised through the mortgage. He did not take any legal steps, then, against the accused's brother.

Further hearing was postponed till to-day.

BUCKET SHOP CASES COMPOUNDED.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES AGAINST POLICE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Beram Ardeshir Badshaw charged Anantram Balaram, Secretary, Bombay Race Critic Club, for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,13,265 being the amount of race winnings in the month of August last in Poona Season.

Mr. R. Solomon, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar.-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Kanuga and Mr. Gadkari, pleaders.

At the outset his Worship suggested for a settlement to which Mr. Jinnah replied that so far as Mr. Shead was concerned, he was going to withdraw the case. Mr. Shead's name was then called in who had brought a separate case against the accused for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 41,000 and he being not present in the Court, his case was dismissed.

Another case was by Tolaram against the accused for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 25,179 being the amount of race winnings. In this case the accused was discharged as Mr. Parekh (the complainant's pleader) did not lead evidence.

In Mr. Beram Ardeshir Badshaw's case, the accused was discharged and the bail bonds were cancelled.

When the terms of settlement were in progress between counsels, his Worship casually remarked that he was surprised that no action had been taken so far by the police against bucket shop-keepers. His Worship remarked that the keepers of bucket shops could be proceeded against for keeping common gaming-houses under the Gambling Act. He had not the least doubt in his mind that the bucket shops were nothing more or less than common gambling-houses.

A CASE OF FIRING.

WHO FIRED?

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, resumed the hearing regarding the death of Mahomed Hoosein Abdus Samad Bakridi, a Mahomedan aged about fifty, who died of gun-shot wounds during the riots under the circumstances already reported.

Deputy Inspector Malpas led the evidence, while Mr. Kampani, pleader, appeared on behalf of the brother of the deceased.

The medical evidence showed that the deceased was admitted to the J. J. Hospital at 12-40 p.m. on the 19th ultimo, suffering from gun-shot wounds, the more serious of which was one penetrating the abdoman, which ruptured the intestines, and as a result of which he expired at 4-45 p.m. the next day.

Deputy Inspector Malpas said that rioting had taken place in Arab Lane in the afternoon of the 19th November and stones, pieces of glass were being thrown from windows and other places. The military had to fire on rioters. It was not known who fired the shots which caused the death of the deceased, although close enquiries were made about it. No resident was forthcoming to show that anyone but the military had fired on the day in question. As a matter of fact no complaint had been made that anyone else had fired.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kampani, witness said he knew that a Parsi of the name of Writer lived in Arab Lane. He (the witness) visited the locality at 8 p.m. and that what he stated was the result of enquiries made and not from any personal knowledge. He did not know that at 10 a.m. on that day four persons were shot out of whom two only were reported to have been shot dead and one more whose arm was amputated was still alive. He did not know if any licence for arms was given to Mr. Writer. The three shots were said to have been fired after the military had fired.

Abdul Jabbar, a mill-hand, said that at 10 a.m. on the 13th of November, he was wounded on the right arm by a shot from a gun. Firing took place before witness was wounded and a man fell down after witness was shot. He did not know at what time he was removed to the hospital as he was quite unconscious at the time. There was no rioting in Arab Lane when he was shot or before that.

Dost Mohamed Jan Mohamed, a victoria driver, said he went to Arab Lane at 9 or 10 a.m. on the 19th November. He saw two Parsis on the balcony of a house in Arab Lane. They were on the 1st storey. A gun was in the hand of one of the Parsis. He heard a shot and hid himself near a Masjid. He, then heard five or six shots. He saw the Parsi fire the first shot, but as he (the witness) hid himself he did not see him fire the other shots. There were no troops or police in the lane at the time, nor was there any rioting.

Cross-examined by the Coroner witness said he was about fifteen or twenty paces from the place from where the Parsi fired. He may not be able to identify him, but could show where he was when he fired. He did not inform the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Malpas, witness said the Parsi had a gun. There was a young man among those shot.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 9th of December.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Industrial Disputes Committee Meeting at Secretariat at 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 10.

Bombay races: First Extra Meeting.
Bombay races: First Extra Meeting.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)..	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express..	14 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast passenger	21 30	7 5

F WARD D. C. COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the organizing committee of the above will be held on Friday the 9th instant at 8-30 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Singapore the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Tara via Negapattam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 7th instant.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held today (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at 375, Hornby Road.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Saturday morning, the 10th December, 1921, at 11 o'clock.

LECTURES ON CHRISTIANITY.

An interesting series of lectures are to be given next week in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road, commencing each evening at 6 p.m., the general topic being "Christianity in its relation to present day problems."

PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

It is proposed to start a Society (in Bombay) for the discussion of modern Physical problems.

An inaugural meeting will be held in the Physics Lecture Room—ground floor—of the Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, on Friday, December 9th at 5 p.m.

All who are interested in Research in Physics are cordially invited to attend.

E WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. B. Patel (Vice-President) E Ward (Byculla) Congress Committee, writes under date December 7 as follows:—

Mr. Mahomed's letter in the engagements column is unauthorised and unwarranted. Any member who has any objections to the general meeting or the way it is called must lodge his objections at the meeting and he shall be heard. I request Mr. Mahomed to be present also. This is, therefore, to intimate that the general meeting shall be held today as advertised. I cannot sufficiently condemn the practice of rushing to the press and making contradictory announcements. These are matters which can and must be constitutionally fought out or adjusted in the meetings. I need not add that an announcement by one Secretary and a counter announcement by a co-secretary makes confusion worse confounded.

CORONER'S COURT.

A WOMAN'S SAD END.

At the Coroner's Court Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon touching the death of a Madrasi woman, named Kumanna, aged about thirty. The deceased lived with one Sunder Pillay in the room of one S. D. Manoah in Sonapur Lane. It appears that on Monday night Pillay struck her two or three times on the head with a slipper for not cooking the food properly and told her that he would send her back to Madras. On the 6th instant Pillay and Manoah both went out. The latter returned home at 4-30 p.m. when he found the door of the room fastened from inside and as he got no reply to his knocks, he forced open a window when he saw the deceased hanging by her neck with a rope tied to the ceiling.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

POONA BANDHU SAMAJ

ANNUAL GATHERING.

The annual Sneh Sammelan of the Poona Gujarati Bandhu Samaj will take place at Poona on the 17th and the 18th instant. The 17th will be devoted to competitions in sports which will terminate in the finals of the same on the 18th. Recitation, music and a very interesting programme has been fixed for the 18th. A large number of students, gentlemen and ladies are expected to take part in the gathering.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After hearing the new rules of the University of Bombay, regarding the compartment Exam. I should like to propose that the Bombay Students' Federation should hold a meeting to discuss these rules as to how far they are advantageous to the students. The immediate change I should like to state that the increase in number of marks for exemption should be omitted and at least the original percentage should be brought into force for the convenience of students.

Hoping to read such discussions in public I remain.—Yours, etc.,

K. V. K. B.

NEW BOOKS

	Rs.	As
GREATER INDIA By Rabindranath Tagore	2	8
A GUIDE TO HEALTH By Mahatma Gandhi ..	1	8
ETHICAL RELIGION OR NEETHI DHARMA By Mahatma Gandhi ..	0	8
TO THE STUDENTS By C. F. Andrews ..	1	0
The TRUTH ABOUT INDIA By H. F. Hyndman ..	0	12
THE FAILURE OF EUROPEAN CIVILISATION By S. E. Stockes with Foreword by C. F. Andrews	1	0
NATIONAL SELF-REALISATION By S. E. Stokes. ..	1	8
ESSAYS: POLITICAL AND NATIONAL By. S. E. Stokes	2	0
THE REVOLT OF THE EAST By Bernard Houghton.	1	8

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, December 8, 1921.

IRISH FREE STATE.

"I am overjoyed to hear the splendid news and congratulate you with all my heart on the successful termination of the difficult and protracted negotiations, which is due to the patience and conciliatory spirit you have shewn throughout. Indeed, I am happy in some small way to have contributed by my speech at Belfast to this great achievement."—H. M. the King to the Premier.

"The Cabinet and Sinn Fein have reached an agreement." This brief message cabled by Reuter on Tuesday contained a world of relief and hope for the Empire, nay for humanity. Not many weeks ago the question which faced the British people and demanded immediate answer was whether the British Government was to lose its place among the civilized Governments of world and to sink under their odium and contempt? The tragic drama of the relation of Ireland and Britain had reached its inevitable catastrophe foretold with a prophetic glimpse by one of the keenest opponents of Irish Home Rule. In 1886 Professor Dicey wrote in his statement of England's case against Home Rule: "If the time should come when the effort to maintain the unity of the State is too great for the power of Great Britain, or the only means by which it is found maintainable are measures clearly repugnant to the humanity and the justice and the democratic principles of the British people; if it should turn out that after every effort to enforce just laws by just methods, our justice itself, from whatever cause, remains hateful to the mass of the Irish people—then it will be clear that the Union must, for the sake of England no less than for Ireland, come to an end. The alternative policy will then be, not Home Rule, but separation." To this catastrophe had British rule in Ireland come on the eve of the Conference which has brought about the agreement between the British Government and Sinn Fein. Matters could then not be worse both for Ireland and Britain. The reaction was bound to come—and with it the happy ending. For Ireland there seemed no alternative but to fight bitterly for separation; for Britain there seemed no alternative but to yield to the demand or to lose the world's opinion by seeking to crush it by force. But the time-spirit, fortunately, forbade the continuance of the unholy struggle. World opinion demanded a happy ending. And world opinion has succeeded in securing it. The world-opinion to-day is different from what it was when Dicey wrote. It demands a new orientation in the relation of nations and it cannot now tolerate coercion of a smaller or weaker nation by a bigger or more powerful nation.

The British Government had to answer this world opinion and it could only answer it by doing its share of bringing about a solution. So it invited the representatives of the "rebel" Government of Ireland to negotiate. There had been during the last three weeks, as Lord Birkenhead said, several occasions when the negotiations seemed ship-wrecked. But they were not ship-wrecked because two potent forces worked against this catastrophe. Ireland passionately desired freedom for herself—but the freedom which she desired was not one which was incompatiable with her remaining a member of the group of free nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations. And England dared not thwart this legitimate desire. Ireland appealed to the world for a free existence for herself. Britain appealed to the world, in the name of history, traditions and the security of the Empire, for being allowed to retain Ireland under the Crown. The world had formed its opinion and as both appealed to the same tribunal, it was inevitable that they should in their negotiations come to the same conclusions. In the judgment of the world the demand of Ireland for a Dominion Status was unanswerable. And Britain could not but accept the verdict. The only thing that could prevent her from accepting it was her pampering to the recalcitrancy of Ulster. It is true that Ireland's demand for a republic and the consequent repudiation of the British Crown seemed to weaken her case. But to any one who understood the reality of the Irish problem, it was evident that the allegiance issue was merely regarded by the Irish delegates as a last weapon to be discarded as soon as their real demand—a Dominion Status for a united Ireland—was acceded. It is obvious that they would not have gone to London to negotiate if they were not prepared to yield on the point, but they dared not renounce the republic until the bargain had been completed, that is, until Britain had agreed, on principle, that Ulster should form part of a united Ireland, and gave practical proof of that agreement by adjusting the boundaries between Ulster and South Ireland in such a way as to secure the incorporation of the two Catholic countries of Tyrone and Fermanagh into the latter. If Britain wanted to appeal to the world against the Irish demand for a republic by entering on a new military campaign, she had first to put herself right with that world opinion by agreeing to grant Dominion Status to united Ireland, that is, by withdrawing her moral support from recalcitrant Ulster. As the Prime Minister said last month, "in that terrible hour when someone standing at this Box has to ask the House of Commons to invite the country to make greater sacrifices, *his conscience must be clear.*" And the Prime Minister has made his conscience clear by yielding to Sinn Fein which thus is seen to have chosen its tactics masterfully. It is true Ulster has been given the option to refuse to accept the Agreement now signed by Britain and Sinn Fein, but if she exercises that option, there will be a plebiscite in the two counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh and the result of the plebiscite will be the separation of these counties from her. She cannot do without these two counties and must, therefore, ultimately yield. And her yielding will mean the acquisition of Irish unity. But she dare not exercise the option. For she has lost the moral and material support of Britain by the latter's coming to terms with Sinn Fein. Already there are indications that she will recognise the wisdom of bowing to the inevitable.

Thus Ireland at last comes into her own. She is no more a subject nation but a Free State—one among the group known as the British Commonwealth of Nations. She has won her freedom at a price which few countries have paid, but the sacrifices and sufferings of generations of her patriot sons and daughters have not been in vain. They have borne fruit not only in the emancipation of Ireland, but in the extension of the bounds of human freedom. For Ireland unfree was the cause of subjection of many a nationalities. A free Ireland means an assurance of freedom to the latter and of the complete transformation of the British Empire into a British Commonwealth of Nations. This tremendous change in the moral atmosphere of the Empire is indicated by nothing so much as by the fact that an erst-while reactionary like Lord Birkenhead should have been chosen to announce to an expectant world the tidings of Irish freedom and publicly to do penance for "the recurrent error of Britain's treatment of the Irish problem, namely, paying undue attention to material things and not recognising things which were idealist." Is there not in this a lesson for Lord Reading to profit by? In his message to the Premier congratulating him on "the patience and the conciliatory spirit" shown by him, His Majesty feels happy in some small way to have contributed by his speech at Belfast to this great achievement. Has Lord Reading the statesmanship to show the same patience and conciliatory spirit and by putting into motion the machinery of negotiation to enable the Prince of Wales to feel in some small way happy to have contributed by his visit to the reconciliation of India? There will be rejoicing to-day throughout the Empire over which His Majesty rules. India alone will not be able to share in this rejoicing.

Notes of the Day

The Sikhs and Punjab Government.

Do the Governent of India realise the gravity of the risks involved in the campaign against the Sikh Gurdwara movement on which the Punjab officials seems to have embarked? Is there not even a single candid friend among the "Co-operators" who would warn the authorities against the consequences of such an unwise policy? When the leaders of the Gurdwara movement are persistently claiming that theirs is a purely religious movement and they are demonstrating the truth of their claim and the strength of their religious convictions by readily coming forward in dozens to suffer for their cause, we ask whether the Punjab authorities are well-advised in strengthening the impression—whether right or wrong—among the Sikhs that Government are interfering in the purely religious affairs of the community and prosecuting those who are not amenable to official pressure? That we are not drawing on our own imagination in regard to the feeling among the Sikhs will be apparent to any one who reads the statement for the defence put in by Sardar Mehtab Singh, Secretary of the Gurdwara Committee, now in jail and till lately a trusted friend, guide and counsellor of the Punjab Government. He characterised the action of the Government in connection with Gurdwara keys affairs as "a great insult and outrage on the Sikh community." He declared Government could not interfere in the religious affairs of the Sikhs and if they did, he would disobey the Government "because he honoured his God and Guru more than any worldly Government." The same sentiments are being expressed by other Sikh leaders who are offering themselves for arrest in increasing numbers day after day. The authorities will, no doubt, plead that they cannot tolerate open defiance of the law, viz., the Seditious Meetings Act. But before Government proceed to punish "violators of the law," is it not incumbent on them to prove to the satisfaction of the public that no interference is contemplated by their officers in the purely religious agairs of the Sikhs? Were the Sikh "Diwans" held to discuss purely religious matters of were they convened to debate political questions? If the former was the case, as it seems to have been from all accounts, what justification was there for the officials to prohibit the "Diwans?" Simultaneously with such prohibition officials themselves were holding open darbars to discuss the same affairs!

Unwise Policy.

The attitude of Punjab officials has induced the Sikh leaders to resort to passive resistance in defence of their religious liberties, which they honestly believe are menanced by the present action of the authorities. We read in the Punjab papers that since the movement of civil disobedience was started at Ajnala on the 26th ultimo, it has been gathering volume from day to day. Daily, morning and evening, "Diwans," exactly of the same type as was held at Ajnala, continue to be held in front of Akal Takht Sahib and in Guru-ka-Bagh and daily arrests are taking place, Sikhs coming forward gladly one after another to fill the places of those removed by the police. Here is a list of those who surrendered themselves voluntarily in this manner into the hands of the police up to the 1st instant:—26th November, (First Batch), S. Dan Singh, S. Jaswant Singh, S. Teja Singh of Samundri, S. Harnam Singh Zaildar and P. Dina Nath. (Second Batch), S. Mahtab Singh, S. Kharak Singh of Sialkot, S. Hari Singh, S. Gurcharan Singh, Master Sundar Singh of Lyallpur. S. Bhag Singh and Mangal Singh, servant of S. Mahtab Singh 28th November—S. Sarumkh Singh and S. Kartar Singh, 29th November—S. Tara Singh, B.A., of Lyallpur and S. Amar Singh of Jhabal, new Secretary and President of the S. G. P. Committee respectively. 30th November—S. Buta Singh, B.A., Vakil Sheikhupura and S. Santokh Vidyarathi, the former gentleman, being the latest Secretary of S.G.P.C. 1st December—Hakim Bahadur Singh and S. Khushal Singh of Amritsar, Katra Jallianwala. To give our readers an idea of the spirit which is inspiring these leaders to seek voluntary martyrdom in this manner for the sake of their faith, we cannot do better than quote here a typical message sent by two retired Sikh officers to the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore:—

Dear Mr. Dunnet—

As we believe the key affair to be a religious matter and the arrest of our fellow leaders in Dharmak Diwans an undue interference in our religion, we, the undersigned, propose to address on above two matters, at a meeting in Guru-Bagh this evening at 7 p.m. and notify to you the fact so that you may arrange to arrest us.

Yours, etc.,
(Sd.) RAM SINGH SAMAMI,
(Captain).
(Sd.) 2. SUNDAR SINGH RISALDAR,
I.D.S.M.

Amritsar, Dec. 1.

The letter speaks for itself. It is to the credit of the Sikhs that they have, in face of grave provocation, preserved an unruffled temperament. They should endeavour to maintain this attitude to the end, safe-guarding against even the least tinge of violence in thought, word or deed. If they believe their cause to be just, they cannot afford to let it be tarnished on any account. We have a word also to say to those who are controlling the destines of the Punjab and of India. Is it wise statesmanship to let the impression in the minds of the Sikhs be engendered, righly or wrongly, that they have to suffer in any shape for their religion? Let Lord Reading answer.

The Crime of Manliness.

The "Bengalee" is shocked to learn that the Director of Posts and Telegraph has summarily dispensed with the services of Babu Tarapada Mukerjee, an employee of the Department, with a record of 2[illegible] years' service, who presided over the session of the All-India Post Office and R. M. S. Union held at Lahore in October last. The nature of his crime is related thus by our contemporary:

And what is the head and front of Tarapada Babu's offending? Why, he has been dismissed after 26 years' devoted and meritorious service for—gentle reader, hold your patience—the atrocious crime of insubordination in connection with the remarks made by him as President of the second session of the All-India Post Office and R.M.S. Union at Lahore in October last. Perhaps the Director-General thought that as an employee in the department, he had sold his soul away and was not entitled to make remarks even as the spokesman of his brethren in the service smacking the least of independence. This illustrates the mentality of the 'huzurs,' who are the arbiters of the destinies of thousands of poor Indian assistants. Even the much-despised worm is known to turn round and bite when repeatedly trampled under foot. But the Indian assistant is expected to have the patience of Job. Let the authorities then inscribe on the portals of Government service: "Leave this place all who have not taken leave of their manliness of spirit."

And yet if any Non-co-operator had suggested that "all who have not taken leave of their manliness of spirit" should resign their posts—including Ministerships—in the service of Government, our contemporary could have come down upon him in thunder and fury. Our contemporary observes that Mr. Mukerjee "enjoys in an instituted measure the confidence of his fellow workers in the department." But, this, our contemporary must know, is not seldom a disqualification, if not a crime, in the eyes of some officials rather than a qualification for Government service. The step taken by the Director-General is significant also in another way. We see the official world resenting the intervention of "outsiders" in the affairs of Labour. But when those like Mr. Mukerjee, who come from the ranks of Labour itself, try to guide their comrades, we find attempts made by the employers to victimise them.

A CHILD'S GUIDE TO AN ARMISTICE.

(By Beverley Nichols in the "Daily News.")

Q.—Father, what is an Armistice?
A.—The end of a war, my dear.
Q.—When did the war end, father?
A.—Three years ago.
Q.—Then when will the peace begin?
A.—Do not be absurd. It began three years ago.
Q.—Did it begin three years ago in Ireland father?
A.—Oh, there was a slight delay there.
Q.—How long, father?
A.—I really forget.
Q.—Have the Irish people forgotten, too?
A. (testily).—I suppose so.
Q.—Did the peace begin three years ago in Russia, father?
A.—There was a slight—er—delay there, too.
Q.—And in Mesaptamia, father?
A.—You must not ask questions which you do not understand.
Q.—Then was the armistice a sham, father?
A.—Certainly not. Of course, there have been *little* wars.
Q.—Sorry. Father, if there are so many little wars, was the peace a little peace,
A.—Certainly not. It was a very great peace.
Q.—Who made it?
A.—Mr. Lloyd George.
Q.—Has he done all he said he would?
A. (pompously).—He has always known how to temper the strict letter of his pledges with the broader views of practical statesmanship.
Q.—Is that what he meant about the heroes, father?
A.—Do not be impertinent.
Q.—What else did he promise, besides peace?
A.—Oh—all sorts of things.
Q.—What sort of things?
A.—Well—houses, for instance.
Q.—How many houses, father?
A.—Oh—about 500,000.
Q.—Have we got them yet?
A.—There has been a slight, er delay.
Q.—Whose fault is that?
A.—The trade unions, of course.
Q.—Poor Mr. Lloyd George!
A.—Why do you say that?
Q.—He seems to be a very unlucky man father!
A.—Do dot be absurd.
J.—What else did he promise, father?
A.—Well, to make Germany pay for the war.
Q.—Has Germany paid for the war, father?
A.—There has been a slight, er, delay.
Q.—Is that Mr. Lloyd George's fault, father?
A.—Certainly not. It is the fault of the Hun.
Q.—Then is everybody very hard up, now?
A.—There has perhaps been a slight strain on our resources.
Q.—Could that have been avoided, father?
A.—No. Every penny spent has been necessary.
Q.—Were the little wars necessary, father?
A.—Of course. We must uphold our honour.
Q.—Was the housing scheme necessary, father?
A.—Certainly.
Q.—Then why wasn't it completed father?
A.—You would not understand.

(A pause.)

Q.—What else did Mr. Lloyd George promise, father?
A.—Work for all.
Q.—Is everybody working, then?
A.—There has been a slight, er, delay.
Q.—Is that Mr. Lloyd George's fault?
A.—Certainly not. It is the fault of the trade unions.
Q.—What have they done, father?
A.—They want higher wages.
Q.—Higher than Mr. Lloyd George, father?
A.—Do not be ridiculous. It is quite a different matter.
Q.—Well, father, s'pose there was a working man——.
A.—Yes?
Q.—And he got up on a platform and made a speech. . . .
A.—Well?
Q.—And said that he would make England a land fit for. . .
A. (fortissimo).—Well?
Q.—Wouldn't he be worth the same salary as Mr. Lloyd George, father?
A.—No, he would be a liar.
Q.—Then what is Mr. Ll——?
A.—Chrystobel, run away and put your flowers on the war memorial.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU ARRESTED.

PROMINENT LEADERS ON TRIAL.

CONGRESS OFFICE SEARCHED.

QUIET AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.

(Delayed in transmission.)

The Allahabad Police made several arrests this evening of prominent Nationalist leaders. The persons arrested were Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru, his son, Pandits Shamlal Nehru and Mohanlal Nehru, his two nephews, Moulana Kamaluddin Jafferi, Babu Ravendranath Basu, Babu Parsotam Das Tandon, Mr. George Joseph, Editor of the "Independent", B. Gauri Shanker Misra and Mr. K. B. Mathar, Headmaster, Tilak School. The arrests were made in different parts of the city without any trouble.

The Office of the All-India Congress Committee was searched as also the houses of Mr. Shamlal Nehru and Mr. Joseph. No further details are available to-night.

CALM IN THE CITY.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.

The arrests of the last evening have not had any effect in the city. Shops are open as usual and everything is normal. Pandit Motilal Nehru was arrested in his house by the Deputy Superintendent and Inspector who, also, had a warrant to search for papers in connection with the U. P. Volunteer Corps. Before being led away Pandit Motilal dictated some messages for the public to remain calm.

Babu Parshotam Das Tandon, Chairman, Municipal Board, had to attend a meeting in the evening and was arrested before that hour. The meeting had to be adjourned.

Pandit Jawaherlal Nehru was arrested on warrant from the District Magistrate of Lucknow and taken there.

The Offices of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Khilafat Committee were searched and some registers taken away.

It is understood that those arrested will be tried under Section 17 of the Seditious Meetings Act in connection with the enrolment of volunteers and a trial will take place inside the District Jail to-day before Mr. Knox, the District Magistrate.

Consequent on the arrest of Mr. George Joseph, Editor of the "Independent", Mr. M. H. Desai this morning filed a declaration before the District Magistrate as printer and publisher. The Magistrate demanded security of Rs. 2,000. The paper has not been published this morning and a notice to that effect is put up in the office.

PANDIT KAPIL DEO SENTENCED.

Pandit Kapil Deo Malaviya and his six co-workers have been sentenced this morning to nine months' simple imprisonment by Mr. Gopinath, Deputy Magistrate. The sentence was pronounced in jail.

Pandit Motilal and others who were arrested were signatories from Allahabad to the pledge prescribed for the newly organised Congress Volunteers. It is stated further arrests are expected.

TRIAL NOT CONCLUDED.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.

The trial of Pandit Motilal and others did not conclude to the time of wiring.

FOUR-POWER ENTETE.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 7.

Washington.—The question of three or four Power agreement to replace the Anglo-Japanese alliance continues to attract the atention of some delegates of the Conference, but apparently there is not a disposition at present on the part of the American Government to entertain the proposal, although it may be considered later.

It is stated on high authority that the naval programme referred to Tokio does not involve proposals for political agreement. Admiral Kato has declared that he had no intention of bargaining for political guarantees against naval ratio concessions.

The four-Power entente proposal has been mentioned by the American delegates on several occasions and the Japanese have shewn an inclination to take it up, but there has not been at any time a formal exchange of views.

BEKIR SAMI BEY.

ARREST AND RELEASE BY GREECE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Dec. 7.

Rome.—An Athens message states that the Greek authorities ordered the arrest of Bekir Sami Bey, who is proceeding from Italy to Angora, on the ground that a state of war existed between the Greeks and the Kemalists, but later they cancelled the warrant on Italian intervention.

RIGHTS IN SEAN TUNG.

SINO-JAPANESE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. at 6-30 p.m., Dec. 6.

At the resumption of the Sino-Japanese conversations at Washington, the delegates of Japan have agreed to waive all preferential rights in Shantung, and have also agreed that the Customs regime in Shantung should be an integral part of the Chinese Customs Regime.

ENGLISH SPEAKING POWERS.

NEED OF CO-OPERATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 7.

New York.—A message from Mr. Lloyd George was read at a dinner given by the English-speaking Union. The premier said that the brilliant opening of the Washington Conference and the progress made towards a great result had been like sunlight piercing an overcast, threatening sky.

Mr. Balfour, referring to limitation of armaments, said that he believed that success lay within America's grasp. Mr. Balfour thought that the co-operation which had been shewn at Washington was merely a prelude to other great international actions in which Britain and the United States would co-operate. He hoped that the two English-speaking branches would aways be found to be on the same side.

CRISIS IN THE PUNJAB

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSIVE MEASURES

GOVERNMENT'S ALLEGATIONS REPUDIATED

APPRECIATION OF SIKH STAND

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Gowardhan Das, Secretary, Punjab Prov. Congress Committee writes:—

The Provincial Congress Committee Punjab in the meeting held on the 3rd December 1921 has carefully considered the Government communique issued by the Punjab Government on the 24th of November giving the reasons for the extension of the Seditious Meetings Act to certain districts in the Punjab and also the extension of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 declaring the Congress and the Khilafat Volunteers organisations to be unlawful. They have also given their best consideration to the attitude to be adopted by the Congress Committees with regard to these repressive enactments and have come to the conclusion that under the circumstances these orders of the Government should not be obeyed.

They consider the present action of the Government to be dictated solely by a desire to put an end to the legitimate activities of the Congress organisations. They entirely repudiate the allegation made by them in the communique with a view to justify the reimposition of the Seditious Meetings Act, viz "that the very numerous meetings during that time (the last three months) have been characterised by much violence of language against the administration accompanied by the intimidation of law-abiding citizens and dissemination of racial and communal hatred." To their knowledge there have been strong condemnation of the administration; but it was entirely legitimate and justified. But intimidation of any class of people there has never been, much less the dissemination of racial and communal hatred, as these things are entirely opposed to the policy of the Congress and to the fundamental principles of the non-co-operation movement. On the contrary the Congress has always been advocating unity amongst all classes and communities and freedom for minorities to hold their own opinions without the slightest fear of coercion from the majority and they have reason to assert that their workers have strictly followed these principles in their public and private utterances and writings. The further justification adduced in their support by the Government, of the experiences of last year in Lahore and the recent occurances in Bombay betrays the weakness of the Government's position as no case of any the least violence of any kind has happened anywhere in the Punjab in the last year in the face of provocation by the authorities, and Bombay itself the scene of the recent happenings has not been visited by any repressive enactments.

It is further said that "certain speakers recently have practically abandoned the assertion of an attitude of non-violence." If this were a fact then the proper course for the Government would have been to proceed against the speakers individually and not apply such a gagging act to the several districts wholesale. The very fact that the Government have launched very few prosecutions against our workers for the offences assumed in the communique demonstrates that the Government is hard put to it to find proper justification for its conduct and is obliged to have recourse to pitiful excuses.

The allegation of intimidation against the volunteers is equally false and scandalous. They have been a body of young men of high character and animated by lofty principles and ideals with non-violence as their creed. They have stood the test of unmerited persecution bravely without losing a bit of their courage or their principles. They have always been instrumental in making splendid arrangements for meetings, processions and even at secular and religious fairs and in keeping the peace in a manner quite impossible of achivement by the police. They have shown in a remarkable degree their self restraint, discipline and capacity for self-sacrifice. To attribute cowardly intimidation to these young men is a pure and simple slander. They have set an example to the whole country worthy of being followed by all kinds of men of all classes and creeds. They have also demonstrated that India is capable of policing herself on a voluntary basis. There have been a a few lapses no doubt but they have been few and far between; and in all such cases the Congress has lost no time in deploring these occurances and insisting on their non repetition on any future occasion.

In view of these considerations the Provincial Congress Committee is of opinion that the time has now come for Civil Disobedience of these two laws. Meetings will have to be held in all places where the Seditious Meetings Act has been applied, and the promoters must court arrest in a civil, non-violent manner. But this has to be done in a methodical manner and detailed instructions have therefore been drafted by the Provincial Congress Committee for the guidance of the Congress and other sister organisations.

As to volunteers there will be one National Volunteer Association for the whole of the Punjab according to the instructions given by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee in its meeting at Bombay on the 24th of November, with branches whereever necessary and convenient. Every Congress member who is not afraid of the consequences should enrol himself in the organiation and thus give striking proof of of the strength and solidarity of public opinion. Detailed instructions for these organisations also have been drawn up by the Provincial Congress Committee and will be issued later.

In conclusion the Provincial Congress Committee while feeling that a crisis has come in the battle for Swaraj; calls upon the people to persevere in their appointed work and not to deviate from the programme in the slightest degree in face of any amount of repression. The Committee wishes particularly to point out that the work before every body at present is to continue laying stress on and disseminating more widely than ever the doctrine of non-violence and national unity as *sine qua non* of success in winning Swaraj and secondly to spread the Swadeshi vigorously until there is not a shred of foreign cloth left in the country. The Committee also wishes to emphasize that the best way to demonstrate their grim determination when repression is in full swing is for the people to make bonfires of foreign cloth and induce every one to use hand-woven Khaddar. The Committee feels that it cannot close the statement without recording its full and unqualified appreciation of the splendid manner in which the Sikh Community has initiated and is carrying on the compaign of Civil Disobedience setting a noble example to the whole country of dignified self sacrifice and perfect non-violence.

The committee wishes to make known that no Civil Disobedience should be started anywhere in the province without the previous sanction of the Working Committee. The leading workers in outstation are requested to come to Lahore personally and take instructions.

(Sd.) LAJPAT RAI.
P. P. C. C.

3rd December 1921.

FOR ANGORA.

WANTED 50 LAKHS IMMEDIATELY

THE CALL OF THE HOUR.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

At this critical juncture when the honour of Islam and the Khilafat is at stake, stern religious obligations are vigorously binding on us and our faith is put to the severest test. Islam demands from us every kind of sacrifice, and the least that we, the Indian Mussalmans, can do at this hour of trial is to render pecuniary help to our brethren of Angora who are fighting against the enemies of Islam for the cause of the Khilafat. The Central Khilafat Committee has decided to collect the first instalment of 50 lakhs of rupees within the shortest time possible for the help of the Angora Government, and has already remitted twenty six thousand pounds for that purpose. The Committee has been in a position to secure the best and most reliable means of sending the money to its proper destination. All remittances will be cabled direct to His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, and photos of acknowledgment receipts, when recived from His Excellency, will be published and distributed among donors. The receipts of all the amounts so far remitted to His Excellency Djami Bey, the representative of Angora Government at Rome, have been duly received in the Central Khilafat Office, and their photos are published and sold at As. 4 per copy.

We earnestly appeal to all wealthy merchants and landlords to rise to the occasion and collect the first instalment of 50 lakhs of rupees without delay. Our national existence depends upon the success of Angora Fund. If we failed to collect this amount, we would forfeit all claims for our love for Islam and would not be able to count ourselves among self-respecting nations. The call of duty is very urgent, and no time is to be lost in responding to it. We request all Khilafat Committees, workers and sympathisers to devote themselves solely to the work of collections, and make organised efforts so that throughout the whole country there may not be even a single Mussalman who has not made pecuniary sacrifice to the best of his capacity for this great cause.

(Sd.) M.. M. H. J. M. CHOTANI,
HAKIM AJMAL KHAN,
ABULKALAM AZAD,
AHMED HAJEE SIDDICK KHATRI,
SYED MAHMUD.

REPRESSION IN U. P.

WELCOMES POLICY OF REPRESSION.

CONGRESS COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION.

The following are among resolutions passed at a meeting of the Council held at Lucknow on the 3rd December, 1921:—

1. "This Council welcomes the recent announcement of Lord Reading threatening a policy of violent repression and are fully prepared to meet it with the weapon of non-violent non-cooperation. The Council regards the policy enunciated by Lord Reading and the first fruits thereof in these Provinces as the surest signs of approaching victory."

2. "This Council congratulate their brave colleague Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, and the many other workers who have courageously gone to jail in response to the country's call."

3. "This Council trust that members of Congress Committees who do not sign the volunteer pledge will not hold office in any Congress Committee."

4. "In the opinion of this Council every District Congress Committee should immediately constitute a Volunteer Board. In case however there is any delay in the formation of such a Board and pending such formation, one member should be put in charge of the work relating to the enrolling of volunteers in the District."—The "Independent."

REPRESSION IN DEHRADUN

DEHRADUN, Dec. 3.

Meetings on Civil Disobedience, *hartal*, boycott and picketting have been prohibited in Dehradun, Rajpur and within a radius of five miles of these places for a period of two months and notices under Section 144 have been served on Pandit Nardevi Shastri, Bulak Ram, Barrister, and Fakharuddin Faruq. Consequently to-day a meeting would be held at Hirrawala, the Fakharuddin Faruqi. Consequently to-day a first station from Dehradun.—The "Independent."

CASE AGAINST PT. BADRIDAT PANDE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR

RANIKHET, Nov. 30.

The hearing of the case against Pandit Badri Dat Pande, Editor of the "Shakti", was postponed on the 29th as he arrived late from Almora. Ten prosecution witnesses—four police darogas each from Almora, Ranikhet, Nainital and Dehradun; two Patwaris, two forest officers, one Government steno-typist and one other—were produced. No defence was put in except a written statement on the second day when the Court recalled four witnesses. Judgment is expected to-morrow.—"Tribune."

ALMORAH, Dec. 1.

Pandit Badri Dat Pande refused giving security and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment yesterday evening at 4 o'clock at Ranikhet. He was received with cheers of "Mahatma ki Jai" outside the Court and garlanded. About 100 persons from Almorah who had gone to Ranikhet embraced the Pandit and touched his feet. He has been sent to the Bareilly jail by motor.—"Tribune."

GAGGED UNDER SECTION 144

SITAPUR, Dec. 2.

On November 30, notices under Section 144, Cr. P. C., were served on the following office-bearers of the District Congress Committee:—

(1) Srijut B. Shambhu Nath, Secretary.
(2) Moulvi Soleman Ahmad Seddeque, Joint-Secretary.
(3) Srijut Seth Onkar Nath Tandon, Vice-President.
(4) Babu Ganga Deyal, Secretary, Thasil Committee.—The "Independent."

PANDIT HARKARAN NATH MISRA'S MESSAGE.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 1.

Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra has sent a message to be delivered to the people of Lucknow and it runs as under:—

"I hope my comrade will rise to the occasion and will see that the boycott of the Prince of Wales' visit is made successful. I feel just at present that I am going to jail for a short time and I hope to come back soon and work for Swaraj once more with my old friends."

The sacredness of the message of our leader and the need of faithful and strict adherence to it will be very keenly felt not only by his co-workers but the whole of Lucknow and the rest of his country.—The "Independent."

REPRESSION IN MAINPURI.

MAINPURI, Dec. 3.

Kunwar Digbijai Singh, Vice-President, District Congress Committee, Hainpuri, and member, All-India Congress Committee, has been served with notice under Section 104 not to organise or address orally or otherwise, any public meeting in the district for two months. Another order prohibiting meetings in connection with *hartal*, boycotting, picketting within six miles of Kishni, has been issued.—The "Independent."

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

CONGRATULATES ARRESTED LEADERS

The following telegrams have been sent by the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Bombay:—

To C. R. Das, Calcutta:—The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha congratulates Mr. Jitendra Lal Bannerjee for his arrest and Bengal for her splendid self-restraint without which Swaraj will be distant and doubtful.

To President, Akali Dal, Amritsar:—The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha congratulates Sirdar Mahtabsingh and colleagues for their arrests and the Sikh race for their fortitude, forbearance and non-violence which are so essential for the attainment of real Swaraj.

To the President, Provincial Congress Committee, Lahore:—The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha congratulates Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Nekiram Sarma, Mr. Stokes and colleagues for their arrests and the Punjab for her splendid self-restraint which is so indispensable for true Swaraj.

BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO. LTD

UNCANCELLED STOCK REPLACED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Dec. 7.

An extraordinary general meeting of the British Burmah Petroleum Company Limited unanimously passed a resolution approving of the extinction of the uncancelled £47,836 sterling stock of the seventy-five thousand sterling second debenture stock issued in 1911, and substituting the issue of the six hundred thousand sterling second debenture stock at eight and half per cent at ninety-eight, redeemable in fifteen years at 105, and convertible by the holder at any time into ordinary shares on the basis of one ordinary share for every round debenture stock.

Capital is required to exploit reserve territory in Burmah.

ADMINISTRATION OF CILICIA

FUNCTIONS TAKEN UP BY TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Dec. 7.

Paris.—A message from Beirout reports that the Turkish administration took up its functions on December 1st throughout Cilicia, except at Deurt'eul, where the presence of a large number of refugees prevented handing over. It is stated that there is no sign of disorder. The refugees continue to leave.

CHINESE DELEGATE RESIGNS.

AS PROTEST AGAINST NEGATIVE RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Dec. 7.

Washingtons.—Mr. Tyau, Secretary to the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference, has sent in his resignation to Peking, protesting against the negative results achieved in connexion with China's demands.

BASIC PROPOSALS TO BE ACCEPTED BY ULSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 7.

The General impression in the Ulster Government circles is that the basic proposals of the Irish Agreement will be acceptable to Ulster.

MR. DE VALERA'S EXHORTATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 7.

It is asserted that the Dail Eireann Cabinet's decision was only reached after prolonged discussion, compelling Mr. De Valera to intervene and close the ranks, telling the delegates that they must obey the instructions of the Irish people. Therefore it is improbable that the delegates agreed to anything which the Dail was likely to throw over, so that, while it is premature to hope that we are out of the wood, it is safe to presume that two sides of the triangle have been definitely correlated. The concrete nature of the agreement is indicated by the statement of a Cabinet minister at the conclusion of the Conference, to the effect that the terms would be submitted to Parliament and the Dail Eireann, and adding that a copy would be sent to Sir James Craig.

FEELING IN ENGLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 7.

As far as Ireland is concerned, the contents of the morning papers were made obsolete by a dramatic announcement of the agreement between the Cabinet and Sinn Fein, which came like a ray of sunshine to dispel the intensely thick gloom enshrouding both London and Dublin.

Since the Truce, yesterday was the third time in the four months that the King had summoned Mr. Lloyd George with reference to the Irish negotiations.

All members of the Conference looked exceedingly grave as they came and went to and from the various conferences, testifying to the acute tension of the negotiations. Hopes, which were running low during the week-end, sank to zero as the day closed, when word was passed round at midnight that the Conference was engaged with the most unpromising material, namely questions of allegiance and partition, leaving the maintenance of the Truce as the only plank for the peacemongers.

BOYCOTT OF SERVICE.

MORE RESIGNATION

SIKANDRABAD, U. P., Dec. 3.

Pandit Ramchandra Peshkar, Assistant Collector, Sikandrabad, has resigned his post in response in the Congress, Hindu Maha Sabha and Khilafat resolutions and offered his services to the Motherland.—The "Independent."

TWO CONSTABLES RESIGN.

GHAZIPORE, Dec. 3.

In response to the Congress call and in obedience to the religious commandments prescribed by the All-India Ulmas, Inyat Husain, Constable No. 106 and Abdul Rahman, No. 183, have tendered their resignations on the 1st instant and they have been accepted within 24 hours. More resignations are expected soon.—The "Independent."

CO-OPERATIVE ASSITANT REGISTRAR RESIGNS.

MASANLI, Dec. 3.

The following letter of resignation has been addressed to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies by Shafi Ahmad Qidwai:—

I beg to state that I find it impossible as a Mussalman and an Indian to serve the present system of Government loyally any longer. I beg therefore to tender my resignation which I hope you will appreciate my acting up to my convictions and resorting to the only honest course under the present circumstances.—The "Independent."

IRELAND FREE AT LAST.

IRISH FREE STATE.

DOMINION STATUS WON.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 3-20 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 7.

Ireland will be known as Irish Free State.

LATER.

Lord Birkenhead has announced that Ireland will be in the same position as the great self-governing Dominions, with the single reservation that she would be styled "Irish Free State."

The King has telegraphed to the Prime Minister as follows:—

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON THE IRISH SOLUTION.

RECURRENT ERROR OF BRITAIN'S TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 7.

Lord Birkenhead, speaking at Birmingham, said that after months of delicate negotiations, we seemed to have arrived at the solution of the Irish question. When the task began, the position was one of critical danger. There was no prospect of success unless the whole scale of the military operations was immensely developed; and the world was frankly told that we were undertaking in Ireland the same kind of struggle as we had previously undertaken in South Africa. There had been during last three weeks, several occasions when Lord Birkenhead thought that negotiations had been ship-wrecked. The document signed at Downing Street at 2-45 that morning would be remembered in history. It made firstly those in Southern Ireland, who were unquestionably entitled to speak as the overwhelming majority of the population, the masters of their own house.

POSITION UNDER THE AGREEMENT.

The Lord Chancellor went on to say that, with one important reservation, we have placed Ireland in precisely the same position as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The new state will be known as the Irish Free State, after the precedent of the Orange Free State.

Lord Birkenhead dwelt upon the recurrent error of Britain's treatment of the Irish problems, namely, paying undue attention to material things, and not recognising things which were idealist. The sentimental claim of the Irish delegates that she should not be treated precisely like one of the powerful dominions, which had come into existence in last one hundred and fifty years, but that Ireland was an ancient parent state which through centuries had flung her sons as settlers in every corner of the world, was true.

The Irish recognised the necessity of paying due proportion of our national debt and the war expenditure. The amount would be determined by a British arbitrator, who Lord Birkenhead hoped, would be a Colonial Judge. Subject to this adjustment, the Irish would be the masters of their own financial destiny.

IRISH UNITY.

Dwelling upon the question as to whether Irish unity were obtainable, Lord Birkenhead said that it must at the outset be emphasised that, in the opinion of the whole Cabinet, the interests of Ireland and the Empire would be forwarded if it became possible in the near future for the inhabitants of North Ireland to adhere to a General Parliament, which would deal with matters affecting the interests of Ireland as a whole, and which were not reserved by the existing legislation for the decision of the North Ireland Parliament.

ULSTER AND ALL-IRELAND PARLIAMENT.

The Lord Chancellor hoped that the North Irish would realise that, pasticipating in the All-Ireland Parliament, they would powerfully support the Southern Unionists, who must always be in minority in South Ireland. Lord Birkenhead emphasised that many difficulties in the negotiations did not include any as regards the guaranteeing of protection of the Southern Unionists. They found that the Sinn Fein representatives were most ready to consider the claims advanced on their behalf; but the contingency of Ulster's refusing to participate in the All-Ireland Parliament must be faced.

If Ulster adopted that attitude, she would be entitled to maintain and to be protected in maintaining it, under the Agreement signed that morning.

If Ulster, within one month of the passing of the statute, elected to retain her existing powers and also to retain membership in the British House of Commons, her decision would be profoundly respected with one reservation. If Ulster elected to stand side by side with England, the Parliamentary arrangements made a year ago, must be modified.

There must be rectification of the frontiers. They did not propose to interfere with the arrangement of the countries, but the Boundary Commission would examine the frontier with a view to improving it for one side or the other.

The representatives of Sinn Fein were prepared to recommend to the Dail Eireann that the Irish Free State would not merely make a treaty of association with the British Empire, but would enter the British Empire for all purposes. The fidelity of the Irish Free State to the King and to his heirs would be declared in an unequivocal language in their own constitution. The terms signed by the Sinn Fein representatives had satisfied the representatives of the British Admiralty.

The Dail Eireann would be shortly convoked to consider the proposals. If the Dail Eireann refused to ratify them, the British plenipotentiaries had at least convinced the Sinn Fein representatives of their sincerity.

The terms would be submitted to the British Parliament early in the New Year. He hoped that they would gain Parliament's assent. If not, the people of England would have an early opportunity of deciding.

CLAUSES OF THE AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Dec. 7.

The Irish Agreement consists of eighteen clauses, some of which are explained in Lord Birkenhead's speech, namely, that Ireland shall be known as Irish Free State; have the constitutional status of a Dominion; and assume liability towards service on behalf of the public debt of the United Kingdom, and towards the payment of the War pensions, the amount to be determinable by arbitration on the part of one or more independent citizens of the British Empire.

Clause 1.—Provides for the establishment of a Parliament empowered to make laws for peace and order and good Government of Ireland and an Executive responsible thereto.

Clause 2.—Defines the position of the Irish Free State in relation to the Imperial Parliament and the Government as that of the Dominion of Canada.

Clause 3.—Provides for a representative of the Crown in Ireland to be appointed in a similar way as the Governor-General of Canada.

Clause 4.—Gives oath to be taken by the Members of Parliament of the Irish Free State. It is as follows:—

"I solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established and that I will be faithful to His Majesty the King George V, his heirs and successors by law in virtue of common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Clause 5.—Relates to liability of service to the debt of the United Kingdom as previously summarised.

Clause 6.—Provides that Britain will undertake sea defence until arrangements are made by which the Free State undertakes its own coastal defence. This does not apply to vessels for the protection of the Customs and the Fisheries and the clause is open to review five years hence, with a view to Ireland's sharing her own coastal defence.

Clause 7.—Pledges the free state to afford imperial forces in peace time specified harbour facilities, also others which may be subsequently arranged. In time of war or strained relations with a foreign power, the harbour and other facilities will be in accordance with the British Government's requirements for defence purposes.

Clause 8.—Takes the population of Britain and Ireland as a proportional basis for the size of military defence forces, in respective countries.

Clause 9.—Provides reciprocal port facilities.

Clause 10.—Provides for adequate compensation for civil servants affected by the impending changed form of Government. The only exception to this applies to constabulary recruited in Britain within the past two years, for which the Imperial Parliament will assume responsibilities.

Clauses 11, 12 and 13.—Provide within one month of ratification of the agreement that the Northern Ireland Parliament may ask to be excluded from the terms thereof. North Ireland thereupon will be permitted to continue application of its present Governmental powers. In the latter event a representative commission will be formed to ascertain boundaries between north and the rest of Ireland in accordance with the inhabitants' wishes as far as is compatible with the economic and geographical conditions.

Clauses 14, 15 and 16.—Deal with conditions in the event of the Northern Parliaments not presenting an address for exclusion from the Free State authority, and lay down such a case. The Northern Parliament will continue to exercise its present powers, but the Free State Parliament shall legislate in Northern Ireland regarding matters in respect of which Northern Ireland is not at present empowered to act. Special provision is made for the two Parliaments to confer on this question with a view to agreement on certain subjects affecting Northern Ireland, relating to safe-guards as regards patronage, Collection of revenue, import and export duties, minorities, also settlement of mutual financial relations and defence force questions.

Clause 17.—Provides that neither of the Irish Parliaments shall endow any religion and provides for the widest religious freedom.

Clause 18.—Sets forth provisional arrangements for the administration of Southern Ireland, which include forthwith summoning of Members of the House of Commons elected by Southern Ireland constitutencies since the passage of the Act of 1920, and the constitution of provisional Government.

The Agreement is signed by Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Churchill, Sir L. Northington-Evans, Sir H. Greenwood, and Sir G. Hewart on behalf of the British Delegation; and by Messrs. Griffith, Barton, Collins, Duggan and Gavan Duffy the latters' names being inscribed in Irish phraseology.

THE ANNEXTURE.

The annexture sets forth specific facilities referred to in the third section of the seventh clause. The admiralty will retain rights of Berehaven Harbour and defences will remain in British care at Berehaven, Queenstown, Belfastlough and Loughswilly. Air facilities will be granted in the neighbourhood of the above ports for coastal defence. Oil fuel stores at Haulsbowline, Rathmullen will be reduced, subject to purchasers' retaining stock for Naval purposes.

CABLES AND WIRELESS STATIONS.

The British and Free State Governments will sign the convention relating to cables and wireless stations communicating outside Ireland. These shall not be established except with the consent of the British Government, who is also authorised to lay down further cables and wireless stations. Protection of the existing landing rights in wireless concessions are provided. The Free State Government will undertake to maintain Lighthouses and other navigational marks, and not to remove them without British agreement. The War Signal Stations will be closed down and left in charge of the maintenance parties.

The Free State Government is given option to take them over for commercial purposes, subject to Admiralty Inspection.

The Civil air communication convention will also be signed.

PARLIAMENT TO RATIFY EARLY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 6, 3-20 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 7.

In consequence of an early meeting of Parliament to ratify the Irish Agreement, Mr. Lloyd George is compelled reluctantly to abandon his intention of proceeding to the Washington Conference.

LATER.

Parliament will be summoned immediately to ratify the Irish agreement.

PARLIAMENT AND AGREEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 7.

It is understood that the Imperial Parliament will be summoned for December 14th in order to approve of the Irish agreement and that it will be opened by the King personally. The necessary legislation will be introduced in the New Year in the event of ratification.

The Ulster Cabinet has considered the Irish settlement for two and a half hours and meets again on December 7th. The Government supporters privately confer on December 8th, after which Ulster's reply will be despatched to London.

DEBATE IN ULSTER CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 7.

In the Ulster Parliament, Sir James Craig announced that the Irish peace proposals had been just received and would be considered that evening by the Cabinet, which would take what action they thought in the best interests of the people whom they represented. The House would be informed at the earliest possible moment of the proposals and the Cabinet's reply.

Answering a question, Sir James Craig said that he had asked for publication of the correspondence between the Ulster Cabinet and the British Government.

Replying to a suggestion that the House should discuss the Cabinet's reply before it was sent to Mr. Lloyd George, Sir James Craig said that it was impossible to indicate what step the Cabinet would take and he assured the House that the Cabinet would be quite frank and open with them.

The House then adjourned.

ULSTER MAY COME IN OR GO OUT

BUT BOUNDARIES TO BE READJUSTED

QUESTION OF ALLEGIANCE SETTLED

HIS MAJESTY OVERJOYED.

The protracted Irish negotiations have fortunately ended to the highest credit of the parties concerned in a memorable Agreement, which was signed on the 6th instant by the Members of the Cabinet and the Sinn Fein Representatives. It consists of 18 clauses laying down that Ireland shall be known as Irish Free State having the constitutional status of a Dominion and assuming the liability towards the service on behalf of the public debt of the United Kingdom, and towards the payment of the War pensions, the amount to be determined by arbitration. Naval defence has been undertaken by Britain till arrangements are made by the Free State for its coastal defence. Provision has been made that, within one month of the ratification of the Agreement the Northern Ireland Parliament may ask to be excluded from the terms thereof. In case North decides to separate it will be permitted to continue its present Governmental powers with this reservation that a representative Commission will ascertain the boundaries between the North and the rest of Ireland. In the case of the North of Ireland agreeing, the Free State Parliament shall legislate in Northern Ireland regarding matters in respect of which Northern Ireland is not at present empowered to act. A provision has been made for the two Parliaments to confer on this question with a view to agreement on certain subjects affecting Northern Ireland. Lord Birkenhead has, however, expressed a strong belief that the interests of Ireland and the Empire would be advanced if it became possible to adhere to a General Parliament dealing with matters affecting the interests of Ireland as a whole. Also the fidelity of the Irish Free State to the King and to his heirs would be declared in an unequivocal language in its constitution. The King has sent a message of joy and congratulations to Mr. Lloyd George on the successful ermination of the Conference.

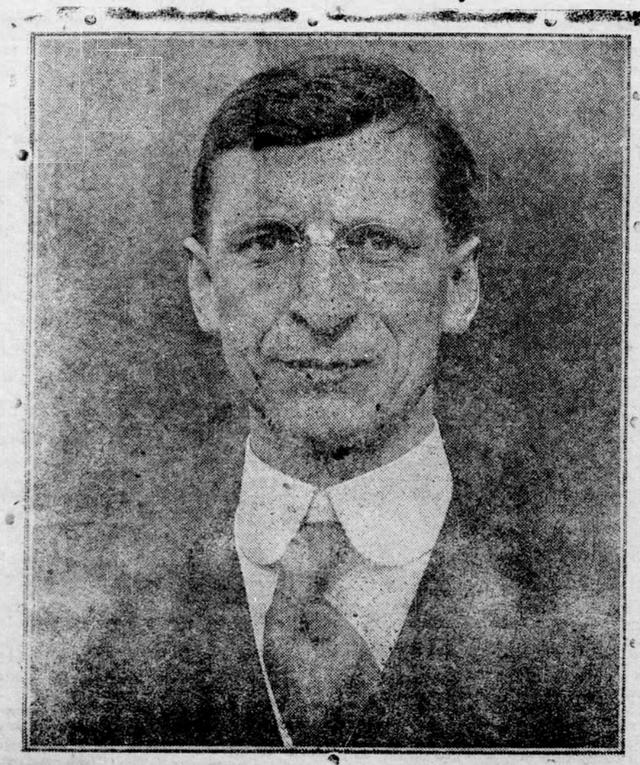
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

THE MAKER OF IRISH PEACE.

The King has telegraphed to the Prime Minister as follows:—

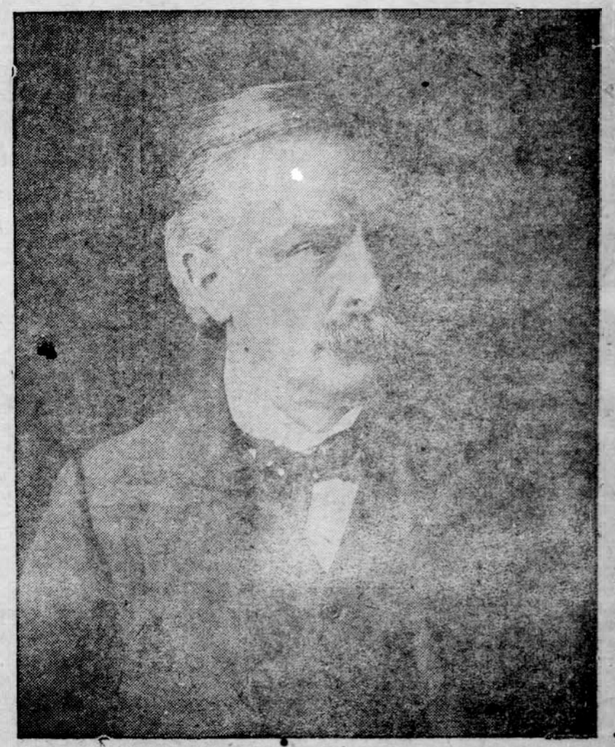
"I am overjoyed to hear the splendid news and congratulate you with all my heart on the successful termination of the difficult, protracted negotiations, which is due to the patience and the conciliatory spirit you have shewn throughout. Indeed, I am happy in some small way to have contributed by my speech at Belfast to this great achievement."

MR. DE VALERA.



THE SINN FEIN PRESIDENT.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.



THE BRITISH PREMIER.

TRIAL OF SIKH LEADERS.

DEFENCE STATEMENT.

The trial of Sikh leaders arrested at Amritsar was held in the Court of Lala Amar Nath, Magistrate, on December 1. The first case taken up was against S. Sarmukh Singh. Accused had said that he was the President of the Akali *dal*, and as the Government had ordered their disbandment, it was time the Sikhs showed they were ready for sacrifices and th ecall for 5,000 such Sikhs must be met soon. The accused would lead them in sacrificing himself for the cause. The arrest of himself and his brother wuold be soon affecte dbut this time in a different way. Lats time they starte dfrom the eldest brother and this time it would be from the youngest to the oldest in the ascending order. S. Jaswant Singh, the youngest, had been the first, accused would be the next and S. Amar Singh would be the last. And all the three brothers might be put on the working of an oil-press which required three men to work it. Witnesses had after the meeting written out his votes in the Police Chauki at the clock tower close to the Golden Temple, Accused was the last of the speakers at the meeting. Sixteen persons spoke.

CROWN VERSUS S. KHARAK SINGH.

The same witnesses were examined in this case. Accused lighted a candle in court and held it up to the Magistrate saying he was showing him the way to justice.

CROWN VERSUS MASTER TARA SINGH.

Master Tara Singh, B.A., Head Master Khalsa High School, Lyallpur, was then tried. He refused to make statement but would make a written statement later According to witness accused read out the resolution of the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee calling for *diwans* being held in all districts and praying for the destruction of the foes of the Sikh religion and congratulated those arrested at Ajnala on the 26th November.

CROWN VERSUS S. HARI SINGH.

The third case was against S. Hari Singh who refused to make a statement because he had no faith in British justice. Mian Sher Singh, Sub-Inspecotr, M. Akram Ali Khan, Circle Inspector and Khan Mahommad Khan, Tahsidar, appeared as witnesses for the prosecution in this and the cases that followed. They deposed that accused had made a speech in which he had said that the Government was putting the Sikhs under false obligations by unreal favours which was a *zoolam* on the Sikh community.

CROWN VERSUS MASTER SUNDAR SINGH.

When asked to show cause Master Sunder Singh said there was no Government, no court, hence no statement. The Government which was foreign and not responsible to the people of the country, was not expected to do justice in cases in which it was itself interested. The witnesses said that the accused's speech supported the previous speaker and further said that the present was not time to kill but to be killed. Their meeting was a Dharmic Dewan and the Panth should be up and doing in the matter.

CROWN VERSUS S. GURCHARAN SINGH.

S. Gurcharan Singh, when asked to show cause against his conviction said he did not want to make any statement for two reasons. First because Government itself was the prosecutor and its Courts had no right to try him, secondly because it had itself broken its law in that in a bailable offence, it had not offered to let them out on bail and kept them four days in the lock-up. He did not want its courts to be his Judges. The witnesses stated that he had said in his speech that in England and America people were free to discuss their country's affairs while it was not so in India. The Government belonged to a free country and wanted itself to remain free while it kept the people as slaves.

CROWN VERSUS S. BHAG SINGH.

S. Bhag Singh also in his statement said that he had no hope of justice from British courts. The witnesses said that the accused had said in his speech that when evil days fell on a Government it lost its senses. Because of a guilty conscience the government was now in a perplexed state. When asked if the first two witnesses the Sub-Inspector and the Inspector had their notes of the speeches with them they said they had mislaid them and could not produce. If might be remembered that the Sub-Inspector on the previous day had stated that he had sent up his notes to the Superintendent of Police but to-day he said they must be lying somewhere in the Ajnala Thana any way the original notes were not forthcoming and the witnesses gave evidence only from memory.—"Tribune."

AHMEDABAD KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELEGATES,

Dr. Syed Mahomed, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, wires from Ahmedabad under date December 7 the following for publication:—

I came to Ahmedabad and found arrangements for the Khilafat Conference excellent. I am confident that through the kindness and efforts of Ahmedabad people, Khilafat guests will receive every confort and attention. . The following is for general information.

Delegation Fee Rs. 5, visitors tickets Rs. 10, Rs. 3 and Re. 1. This slightly alters previous arrangements already announced. Lodgings, including electric light, *charpai*, etc., from December 23rd to January 1st Rs. 4. Board—one rupee ped diem. Those who pay Rs. 2 for both meals will get morning tea, without further charges. Separate refreshment rooms will be provided in the pandal and camps.

Fee for membership of the Reception Committee for Gujrat is Rs. 10, while for outside Rs. 15. Seats have been reserved for ladies and fee is Rs. 2 for each.

It is expected a large number of delegates will attend this epoch making conference, where important and far reaching decisions are likely to be arrived at. Delegates and intending visitors should send in their names, giving full address in legible hand, mentioning provinces they belong to with date and time of arrival to the Khilafat Committee, Ahmedabad, till the 20th at the latest, otherwise the Reception Committee will not hold itself responsible for reception and accommodation. Each room will accommodate three persons.

Other biweekly bulletins will appear for general information. Those Mussulmans who are delegates of the Congress only can stay in the Khilafat camp if they desire on payment of charges noted above. Arrangements have also been made for a certain number of Hindu delegates of the Congress who are non-vegetarians. The Presidents elect of the Congress, Muslim League and Khilafat Conference arrive on the 22nd December. The All-India Working Committee of Congress meets on the 23rd, the Congress Subjects Committee on the 24th and 25th and President address on the 26th morning. The Subjects Committee Khilafat will meet same day afternoon.

Other dates will be announced later.

AJMER CONGRATULATES ARRESTED LEADERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Dec. 6.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Khilafat and Congress Committees was held yesterday Sriyut Mannilalji Kothihari appealed for contribution towards the Angora fund. Over two thousand rupees were collected. This meeting presented a unique sight of Hindu-Muslim unity. Lala Lajpat Rai and others were congratulated on their arrest. Great excitement prevails in Police circles as some constables have resigned their services.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S MESSAGE.

ON MAULANA SALAMATULLA'S ARREST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Dec. 6.

On receiving the news of arrest of Maulana Salamatullah, President, Oudh Provincial Khilafat Committee, Maulana Abdul Bari Saheb has sent the following message to his brother:—

"God has at last blessed us with the Cherished desire of mine and Ali Brothers that Almighty has chosen a man from Faranghi Mahal for the sacrifice in the cause of Islam. Maulana Salamatullah has topped the list. Convey congratulations to his relations and the members of Faranghi Mahal family. I hope they will weel as happy as I do. I am painfully feeling my absence at this juncture, but God destined so. Tell my brothers to rely on God and to strictly adhere to the creed of Non-Violence. I am Storting at the arliest opportunity.

ARREST OF MAULANA ABDUL MUSAWWIR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SYLHET, Dec. 6.

Maulana Abdul Musawwir Chaudhury, President of the Assam Provincial Khilafat Committee, Sylhet, was arrested this morning under section 108 for his speech at Hailakandi at the Ulema Conference. He is the first *Alim* to adopt Non-Co-operation in this part of the country. His heroic self-sacrifice, his incessent labours for his religion and country, his eloquence and humour have endeared him in every household. The news of his arrest spared like wild fire and the whole town observed complete hartal.

The revered Moulana delivered a touching speech before entering the lock up. Thousands of people were parading the street but all were peaceful and determined to follow his footsteps.

NASIRABAD CONGRATULATES ARRESTED LEADERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIRABAD, Dec. 7.

The Nasirabad people assembled in public meeting two days to tender hearty congratulations to Lala Lajpatrai, his co-worker Satyagrahi, the Sigh leaders, Pandit Nekiram and the seven Khilafat leaders of Ajmer on their fearlessly courting imprisonment for their sake of the country. Resolutions about forming volunteer corps. for picketing liquor shops and advancing Swadeshi were also passed.

MR. C. R. DAS'S SON ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Mr. Chiranjile Das, son of Mr. C. R. Das, President-elect of the forthcoming Congress at Ahmedabad, with four Volunteers who were trying to sell khaddar has been arrested this afternoon.

PRELUDE TO LALA LAJPATRAI'S ARREST.

PUNJAB P. C. C'S MEETING OF 3RD INST.

CONTENTION OVER ITS LEGALITY.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LAHORE D. C. AND SECRETARY P. C. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

On Friday, the 2nd December, Major Ferrar, the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee:—

From

Major M. L. Ferrar, O.B.E., I.A.,

To

T. C. Kapur, Esq., Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Salim Buildings, Lahore.

No. 4915 dated the 2nd December, 1921.

Sir,—I have received information that a meeting of your Committee has been convened by you to meet at Salim Buildings at 2 p.m. on the 3rd instant. I have received no application or notice from you as required by Section 4 of the Seditious Meetings Act, the meeting being a public one within the meaning of the Act.

Before deciding whether I should prohibit the meeting or not I would be glad to receive an autoritative statement from you regarding the subjects to be discussed. In this connection I would require an assurance that no subjects other than those detailed by you would be so discussed.

I would be glad if you would give this letter immediate consideration and let me have an answer at your earliest convenience.

I have etc., etc.,

(Sd.) M. L. FERRAR,

Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

The following reply was sent by Mr. Santanam, General Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, the same afternoon:—

Dec. 2, 1921.

Major M. L. Ferrar, O.B.E., I A.,
Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

Sir,—Your letter No. 4915 addressed to L. Trilok Chand dated the 2nd December, 1921, has been handed over to me. As I am the General Secretary, I have the honour to reply as follows:—

Section Four of the Seditious Meetings Act requires notice to the District Magistrate or to the Commissioner of Police only for holding or convening public meetings which are defined in Section 3 (1) of the said Act which runs as follows:—

3. (1) In this Act, the expression "public meeting" means a meeting which is open to the public or any class or portion of the public.

According to this definition the meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee convened for the 3rd instant at 2 p.m. is not a public meeting as contemplated by Sec. 3. This meeting is strictly confined to the members of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee who were elected by the various Congress Committees in the province as provided for in the rules framed by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. No person other than the members duly elected and to whom individual notice have been sent can attend the meeting. From this it is absolutely clear that this meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee is not a public meeting and no application or notice to you or to the police is necessary.

The agenda of the meeting is mentioned in the notice and I cannot give you any more information on the subject.

I have etc., etc.,

(Sd.) K. Santanam, General Secretary, The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee.

The following further correspondence has passed between the Deputy Commissioner and the oneral Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee:—

From

Major M. L. Ferrar, O. B. E., I. A.,
Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

To

T. C. Kapur, Esq., General Secretary, The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee Lahore.

No 4953, dated the 3rd December, 1921.

Sir,—I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date and to say that while I am not prepared to enter into any argument regarding the applicability of the Act to the meeting you have convened, I do not at the same time wish to prohibit any meeting the discussions at which will not touch on subjects likely to cause disturbance or public excitement. It is for this reason that I would again ask you kindly to furnish me with information regarding the matters to come under consideration I would be glad of an early answer.

I have, etc., etc.,

(Sd.) M. L. FERRAR,

Deputy Commissioner, Lahore

From

Pandit K. Santanah, General Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Lahore.

To Major M. L. Ferrar, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

Sir,—Your letter to Mr. T. C. Kapur dated to-day has been handed over to me as Mr. T. C. Kapur is not the General Secretary. In reply I have the honour to state that though we do not admit your right under the law to ask for the information you desire, we have no hesitation in telling you that the meeting has been called to consider the present political situation in the province created by the application of the Seditious Meetings Act to certain districts in the Punjab and the notification under the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 and to determine the duty of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee in relation thereto:

I have, etc., etc.,

(Sd.) K. Santanam, General Secretary, The Provincial Congress Committee.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

Who, with other Congress leaders, has been arrested, under the Seditious Meetings Act, for holding a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

OFFICIAL EVIDENCE IN PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

The Indian Fiscal Commission resuming sittings to-day, examined Mr. Calvert, Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Punjab. He had submitted a lengthy written statement which was put to searching crossexamination by several member, prticularly by Sir Manekji Dadabhoy and Mr. Janamadas Dwarkadas. In his written statement Mr. Calvert siad that it seemed to him that there must be some conflict of opinion between this province and maritime provinces, such as Bengal and Bombay. What might be advantageous to him might be determental to the Punjab. If the Punjab was over to have cloth mills, it would be more important for it to secure protection against Bombay than against Lancashire. He thought industries would develop slowby at first and accommangly the problems of tariff policy will affect the people father as consumers than as industrialists. The mass of people, if will advised, should vote for free trade at least until they could receive some compensation for higher prices under a protective policy. He thought for the Punjab at present the policy of free trade was best calculated to peromtote its prosperity. If industries were to be assisted, there were more effective direct methods than this culms, blind one of a protective tariff. If a high protective tairff was adopted as the policy of India Government it would only be natural that foreign firms should rejoice at the prospect of finding outlet for their capital under such favourable circumstances. If the desire for industries was to make India self-sufficing then British capital and British central would accomplish this quicker than local effort.

STATE SHOULD HELP INDUSTRIES.

In reply to the President, the witness said it was very desirable to develop the industries of a country for economic wellbeing of the people. He agreed that the state should help to develop industries.

Replying to Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy, witness admitted that if the Governmnet accepted any tariff policy that should be accepted for India as a whole, the tariff being an imperial matter. He was apprehensive of finding capital in the Punjab. He agreed if industries were developed the agricultural project of the Punjab would be improved. He agreed if industries were estarted, labour would remain in Punjab instated of migrating to other provinces. He recommended direct taxation. In preference to tariffs, he would recommend taxes in spite of their unpopularty. He thought mill industries in the Punjab would suffer in competition with Bombay owing to want of coal, iron and easy transport. In the Punjab, he thought, the present tariff policy had not handicapped the growth of industries. He agreed that America a had enermous export and import trade despite the fact that it was an agricultural country. He thought the erection of miles in Punjab would inevitably crush the handloom weaving. Bombay mills had not crushed weavers and the condition of handloom weaving was stationery in the Punjab. He would advise manufacture of goods in India provided it got ready market for sale of goods.

NO ECONOMICE SALVATION.

To Mr. Jamandas Dwarkadas witness said he did not favour the policy of protection in the Punjab, the province being agricultural. He thought even if the policy of protection was accepted, there would be no economic salvation of India without the help of Great Britain. He hope if the hydre-electric scheme was successful, it would help the Punjab becoming an industrial province. He considered tariff less suitable in comparison to direct taxation in order to educate people of the country in essentials of Government. In his opinion, the proverty in the Punjab was never so intensive as it was in some other countries of Europe.

In reply to Mr. Mant witness said he thuoght there was some probability of improving industries in the Punjab by chamical processes.

The commission adjourned till tomorrow.

MR. S. E. STOKES.

KOTGARH SIMLA.)

WHO HAS BEEN ARRESTED UNDER SECTION 108 CR. P. C. ON THE 3RD INSTANT AT LAHORE.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Stokes left Bombay Government House on the 6th instant. There was a Dinner Party at Government House.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

ALLOTMENT OF DAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 6.

The next session of the Council of State commences on 17th January 1922. According to the present arrangements 18th, 20th and 25th January have been allotted for non-official business. The 18th and 20th will be treated as one meeting, and business for those days will be settled by a single ballot to be held on 21st December. The ballot for non-official business on 25th January will be held on 4th January. Further dates for official and non-official business will be announced later.

MR. JITENDRA BANNERJI.

SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Mr. Jitendralal Bannerji, a prominent non-co-operator, who was arrested on the 15th November, at Rampurhat, was convicted to-day of sedition by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Calcutta and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT,

A BURMSEE VICTIM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 6.

Bah U, Editor, "Bahosi" Journal of Mandalay has been arrested in Rangoon under the Defence of India Act.

MINERS RESUME WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHARIA, Dec. 6.

All miners resumed work yesterday morning and everything is again normal.

PUSHING SONS OVER A CLIFF.

20 YEARS' SENTENCE ON WIDOW.

Dramatic scenes were witnessed in the assize court here to-day at the trial of a woman named Niquet, who was convicted of murdering her younger son and attempting to murder his brother at Conquet, in Brittany.

It was already dark when the jury retired. They returned almost immediately with a verdict of guilty, and the judge passed sentence of 20 years' hard labour upon this unnatural mother.

The case against the woman, who is a widow aged 36, was that she killed the younger boy by pushing him over the cliff. At the same spot she threw Armand, who was 11 years old at the time, over the cliff, and went away, believing him to be dead.

He however, saved his life by grasping a bush, and to-day he was the chief witness.

It was stated that the mother had fallen in love with a man who was willing to marry her, but refused to accept the encumbrance of the two boys.

TRAGIC PROMENADE.

Armand, who is now 12, is a typical little Breton—short, strongly built—but of a very timid disposition.

"Tell us your version of your tragic promenade on the Conquet cliffs," said the judge, as the boy stepped in front of him.

The lad raised his head and appeared as if he did not understand the question. He turned his eyes round and caught sight of his mother sitting between two gendarmes. Then he looked at the president in an amazed way, and burst into tears.

As for the mother, after a glance at her child, she began to weep. Several times the judge put the question to the young witness, but not a sound came from his lips.

JURYMEN IN TEARS.

This dramatic incident brought tears to the eyes of many persons, including the jurymen. To end the boy's terrible ordeal the President asked him, "Did you fall on the rocks?"

The poor lad, screwing his cap up in his hand, looked up and murmured "Yes."

"Did not tell people that you had been pushed over the cliff?"

Another murmur which meant "Yes" came from his lips, and once more he burst into tears.

The judge, whose voice was broken by emotion, refrained from asking the boy directly whether it was his mother who pushed him into the sea. He put the question this way: "When you told the story of your tragic fall and said who pushed you, did you speak the truth?"

There was not a sound to be heard in the whole court except the sobs of the boy and those of his mother.

Three times the judge repeated the question. At the end the boy looked round to his mother—who had her face buried in her handkershief and between sobs he replied in a murmur "Yes."

Several witnesses who saw Armand after his escape said he told them that his mother pushed him over the cliff.—The "Daily Chronicle."

Mr. G. K. Nariman of Bombay has arrived at Calicut and is visiting the devastated areas.

H. E The Governor is visiting Calicut on the 23rd instant. He visits the refugees' camps.

Mr. M. S. Manthreshwar Sharma, the managing Editor of "The Motherland" has telegraphed to Lord Wellingdon soliciting permission to enter the disturbed area in Malabar and undertaking in that event not to middle in politics in Malabar.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Mellin's Food.—For the use of Infants from Birth.
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Prepared from Mellin's Food and cow's milk. For use where Mellin's Food is unobtainable.
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS
For children after weaning and invalids.

OPTIMISM

as a philosophy is of value to the People who cultivate it. Those who have a way of looking on the bright side of things—of seeking for the best in life are indeed happy in themselves and a delight to their fellows. Their influence is stimulating and invigorating; their presence tends to the promotion of geniality and goodwill. It is however, well to remember that a sane optimistic outlook may be clouded by indifferent health. The state of the digestive organization, for example, frequently exercises a depressing influence upon the mind, and the outlook is affected accordingly. Dyspeptic conditions bring dark days—days of gloom and frequently of despondency. On the other hand a healthy appetite facilitates the discovery of an open horizon and a brighter view. The importance of maintaining the tone of the digestive system is generally recognised, and it should be universally known that one of the best medicinal aids towards this end is Beecham's Pills. Depression and despondency in so far as they are caused by disordered digestion, may be speedily dispelled by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere

In boxes, price As. 8, 12, & Rs. 2.

BOMBAY DISTURBANCES.

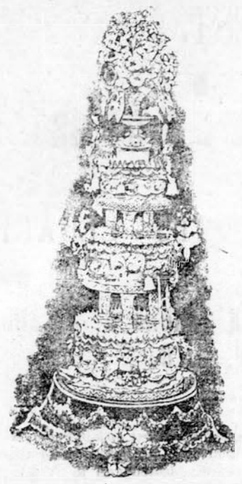
DR. SAIYAD MAHOMED'S STATEMENT

Dr. Saiyed Mohamed Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, has issued a statement regarding the Bombay disturbances, in the course of which he says:—

The recent disturbances have opened the eyes of the people to the supreme necessity of following their leaders in times of distress. The disturbances, as is always the case began with pinpricks of boys and in the absence of any Congress or Khilafat Volunteers, in the city developed into serious dimensions. By an irony of fate no responsible Khilafat leader was present in Bombay with the exception of Mr. Khatri who was laid up with fever. The result was that terror reigned supreme in Bombay from the 17th to the 19th.

Mahatmaji though quite alone went to the scenes of disturbance and succeeded to a certain extent in persuading the mob to disperse. But wild rumours spread by mischievous people fanned the trouble. Mahatmaji alone was unable to check the various factors which were causing the disturbance to spread. The orgy of blood that he saw was too much for him. Fortunately Mr. Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee, returned to Bombay on the 20th. The presence of Seth Chotani was a source of intense relief to Mahatmaji and a new life of hope came to him. Mr. Chotani after hearing the details took Mr. Bharucha immediately and other Parsee and Hindu gentlemen with him and went straight to the scenes of disturbances where liquor shops were being burnt and casks and bottles broken and people were attacking one another. The presence of Mr. Chotani and others had an immediate sobering effect and they were able to persuade the mob to disperse. Then they went to the Parsee quarters where people were extremely panic-stricken and greatly perturbed and excited. They reasoned with them and eventually succeeded in calming them. The very first round of Mr. Chotani and others cleared the situation. It was with greatest difficulty that they could encounter the wild rumours. To assure each community that all the rumours were absolutely baseless and were the results of a most mischievous propaganda to set the Parsees and minor communities against Hindus and Mussalmans was not an easy task. In fact the patience of Mr. Chotani and other leaders in facing all these hostile elements is no less admirable than their tact in counteracting the nafarious propaganda of the enemies of peace. In the afternoon a meeting of the representativs of all the communities was held at Mahatmaji's residence. Mr. Chotani, speaking on behalf of the Mussalmans of Bombay, assured the Parsees that he could guarantee that the Mussalmans would in no way molest any Parsee. He further said that it was absolutely essential for peace and order that people should not readily believe in rumours and immediate step should be taken to put a stop to them. It was then proposed that all the Hindus, Mussalmans and Parsee leaders should go round the city in motor lorries and pacify the mob. The Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna, Dr. Pawri, Messrs. Nariman, H. P. Modi, Shankerlal Banker, Bharucha and other Hindu and Mussalman leaders left with cries of "Hindu Mussalman Parsee Ki Jai" and proceeded to Tardeo. There they found a mob of Hindus and they tried to disperse the people. Dr Pavri and Mr. Banker's efforts in this connection deserve special mention. The leaders after restoring peace and order there, proceeded to other parts of the town. By 8 o'clock in the evening they had succeeded in restoring complete peace in all parts of the city. On the morning of the 21st Khilafat and Congress Volunteers were deputed in various street and normal business was resumed. At the same time a deputation of Mr Chotani and others waited on the Tramway authority and assured them that the tram service could be resumed with immunity. Accordingly the tram service was resumed. Similarly complete peace was restored in European and Eurasian quarters. In the evening Mahatmaji himself along with other leaders visited the various disturbed areas to see personally that all peace was restored. Congress and Khilafat Volunteers were sanctioned in Parsee and Christian quarters and for two days the whole city was completely in charge of the Volunteers whose presence exercised a great sobering influence on all. On the 22nd a meeting of representatives Parsees, Hindus Mussalmans and Christians was held at Mahatmaji's place. Mahatmaji and Mr. Chotani were thanked for rescuing the city from dire distress. The services of the Congress and Khilafat Volunteers deserve the greatest possible praise and will for ever be gratefully remembered. Even in face of the gravest danger they without the least provocation faced personal injury and death but never shrank from their duty. From the 20th to the 23rd they policed the whole town and their organisation has once for all assured all peace-loving people how necessary it is for every town to have a Volunteer Corps of its own.

Mahatmaji broke his fast on the morning of the 22nd. These incidents extremely deplorable as they are go a great long way to prove the necessity of voluntary organisation, and mark a great success of the movement of Non-Co-operation. The occurrences were shameful but no sooner did the leaders approach the culprits and reasoned with them they at once showed a submissiveness which was as remarkable as it was voluntary. That the non-violence policy of Non-Co-operation is a God—sent blessing no sensible man will deny and that it should be strictly followed will be admitted by every true lover of his country. We pray that God may grant people sense and will to follow their leaders in the programme of non-violent Non-Co-operation and despel the forces of darkness and disunion.



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Try a bottle at once and enjoy this fragrant luxury.
Hasu-no-Hana is also sold in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original scent.
Of all Chemists & Bazaars.
Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by
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POISONED FINGER
DEATH OFTEN LURKS IN A CUT.
A CUT or scratch is the gateway through which dangerous disease germs enter the body. When a dirty knife, a rusty needle, a splinter or a thorn scratches the finger, the latter is inoculated with germs. In a few hours the finger will become hot and throbbing. It will be painful to touch and swell all round the injury. A little later the wound may exhibit a whitish appearance in the middle of the swelling, and we have what is known as a festering or poisoned finger. The inflammation set up by the poison may spread until the whole hand and arm are rendered useless.
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WHAT IS TRUTH?

(By Mahatma Gandhi.)

We are sure says the "Independent" the following brilliant piece of self-introspection, Englished from Gujerati by a friend, will be deeply appreciated. It will be noticed that Mahatmaji speaks of two truths in his essay, metaphysical truth and ethical truth, and argues that realisation of the one ensures an unerring observance of the other. This is very near the Socratic dictum:—"Virtue is knowledge." There would appear to be a thick line between the two, and this is made abundantly clear in the last paragraph. It may incidentally be noted that Mahatmaji is slighty inaccurate when he says that five yamas (moral duties) have been enumerated. Strictly speaking, ten have been enumerated, though their order and names are not the same everywhere. One authority for instance enumerates Brahmacharya (celibacy), Daya (compassion), Kshanti (tolearnce), Dane (charity), Satya (truth), Akalkata (honesty), Ahimsa (non-violence), Asteya (non-appropriation), Madhurya (sweetness) and Dama (restraint). Another authority names Anurushaya (humility, Daya (compassion), Satya (truth), Ahimsa (non-violence), Kshanti (tolerance), Arjava (straightness), Preeti (love), Prasada (grace), Madhurya (sweetness) and Mardava (gentleness):—

Jesus Christ, arraigned before Pilate the Roman Governor-Judge, was asked by the later. "Art thou the King of the Jews?"

"Sayest thou this thing of thyself, or did others tell it thee of me?" answered the former with gentle dignity.

To which Pilate answered back "Am I a Jew? Thine own nation, and the Chief priests delivered thee unto me: "What hast thou done?"

Jesus reverted to the first question, now that. He had prepared Pilate to understand the answer: "Yes, He is a King but not of this world; not from hence, not one for whom His Servants would fiht."

"Tou art a King, then?" Said Pilate to Jesus in astonishment.

"Yes" replie Jesus, but a King not in this region of Falsity and shadows, but "to this end I was born, and to this cause came I unto the world, that I should bear witness unto the Truth. Everyone that is of the truth heareth my vice."

"Truth," said Pilats inpatiently "What is Truth?" and did not stay for an answer, and did not get an answer.*

*Given in much more detail than in the original and taken from John 18,33-38 and Dean Farrar's Life of Christ) to elucidate the text.

This is from the Holy Writ. The Hindu Scriptures have immortalised Harishchandra who gave his all for Truth, and sold, him self, his wife and son to a Chandala. (What must be the state of untouchables then?) Imam Hasan and Husain lost their lives for the sake of Truth.

And yet the answer to Pilate's question has not yet been given Harischandra immortalised himself on his ruin for the sake of Truth as he understood it. Imam Husain laid down his life for Truth as he had known it. Our Truth may or may not be Harishchandra's or Imam Husain's truth.

Transcending this limited truth however, there is a Truth pure and perfect and omnipresent. But it is inexpressible. Be sure Truth is God, or God is Truth, and every thing else untruth or false. All other truth is therefore only relatively truth.

He, therefore, who knows the Truth, follows truth in thought, word and deed, he knows God, he knows the Past, Present and Future. He has salvation in this very birth. If we have even one such Truth-follower before the 31st of December, we have Swaraj.

Some of us are only Satyagrahis, i.e., such as insist on following truth, and even then we reach truth in speech (not in thought and deed) just by the skin of our teeth. To follow truth in thought, word, and deed is no any thing.

A friend has asked me, "you are a follower of Truth. But you in hot haste interpreted (unknowingly, of course) Mr. Das's telegram about the Tilak Swaraj Fund favourably to your purposes and announced that Bengal had collected 25 lakhs instead of 15. Were you not guilty of a subtle breach of truth?" I certainly did not strain the meaning of the telegram to suit my purposes. I am not in the habit of drawing interpretations favourable to myself. But I did make haste in interpreting the telegram. It was received after midnight. I do not mention this fact in my defence, but only to show that truth must show best not, like a pearl only by day, but "like a diamond or carbuncle must show best in varied lights." One who aspires to follow truth in all times and circumstances may not be guilty of such haste. A truthful man may also never tell or practise untruth even unknowingly. He becomes incapable of it. According to this canon of truth I was guilty of a breach of truth.

My only consolation is that I do not claim to be a follower of truth more than in the sense that I insist on truth. I can not knowingly tell a lie. I know of only one such instance of untruth I have been guilty of in my life—and that was when as a boy I knowingly told a lie to deceive my revered father. To tell the truth and to practise the truth has become a second nature with me. I can not however claim to follow that Truth of which I have only an indirect glimpse. I may unknowingly exaggerate things or myself or my doings, all that is tinged with untruth and cannot stand the test of truth. The life of a truly truthful man must be crystal-clear, which brooks not for a moment the touch of untruth. He will not be taken in by anyone or anything, because deceit or untruth should be incapable of standing before him. The vow of Truth is the most difficult in the world. Out of the hundreds of thousands who aspire after it, hardly one successds in one birth.

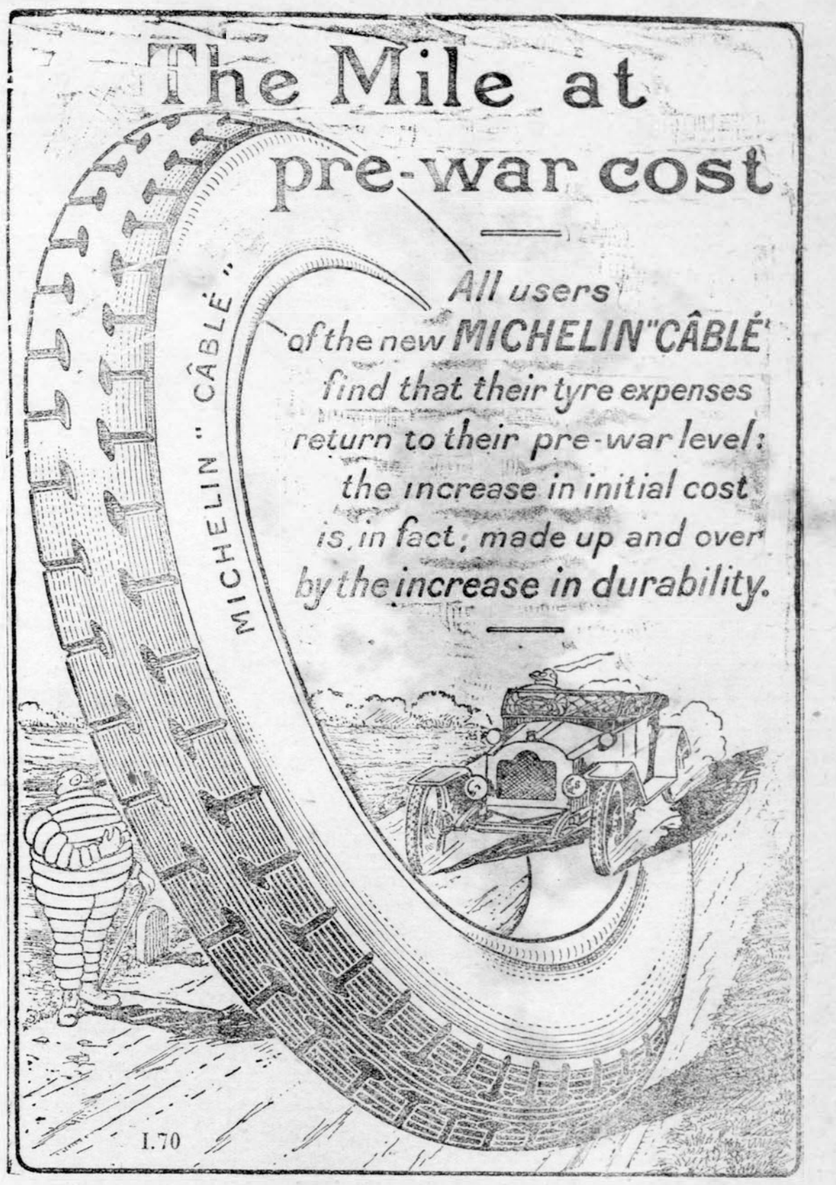
Whenever some one speaks untruth before me, I fret at myself more than at him because I know that there must be untruth still lurking somewhere deep down within me.

The word Satya (truth) is derived from Sat, which means "being". That which is at all times permanent in one mode of Being is the Truth or God. He who in breatheless adoration of this Truth has made his heart its permanent abode—my hundreds of thousands obeisances to him. I am striving to devote myself to that Truth. I believe that I have the courage to throw myself down the brink of a Himalayan precipice, if need be, for the sake of that truth. And yet I know that I am miles away from it. The nearer I get to it, the more conscious I become of my incapacities, and that consciousness makes me humbler evermore. Pride is consistent with an unconsciousness of one's frailty. But the moment one knows his frailty, he sheds his pride. I shed mine long ago. And having done so, I can fully understand. Tulsidas having likened himself to a knave. The path of Truth is the path of the brave; the coward may not go within miles of it. He who thinks of truth all the twenty-four hours of the day and night, in each and every one of his activities including sleep, he surely will be able to be truthful. And when the Sun of Truth shines in all his lustre in some blessed breast, nothing can hide the fact. He need not speak about it, nor need he explain it. For his words will be charged with such an energy, such life, that they instantly tell on his environments. That Truth I am not yet blessed with. But I, being a solitary sojourner on the difficult path, am made so much of, even as a bush in wilderness.

Truth includes Love, Ahimsa (non-violence), Brahmacharya (chastity), Asteya (non-appropriation) and other moral duties. Five duties have been enumerated for the sake of convenience. Truth really includes all. He who having known Truth commits violence, is guilty of untruth. he who having known truth commits adultery, asserts the existence of darkness and denies the sun, the dispeller thereof. If before the year is out, we have even one such man following this truth unerringly we would surely have Swaraj. His word would be law. Truth, even as the sunn, is Self-Manifest and Slf-evident. I know the observance, of such. Truth is very difficult in this (kali) age, but it is not impossible. If many of us insist on the observance of this Truth to some extent at least, we would have Swaraj. Even if a few of us insist on a trict observance of this truth, we would have Swaraj. But consciously at least, we should be truthful. You cannot let Truth pass for what is a shadow of truth. You may practise truth to a limited extent, in a limited sphere, but that ought to be truth and nothing but the truth. It is my ambition of see all of us made votaries of truth as a result of this Righteous Struggle.

IN A FIT OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

The "Independent" writes:—Lord Ronaldshay's speech on the occasion of the St. Andrew's dinner at Calcutta was remarkable in many respects. Firstly, it was an open declaration of his discipleship under Sir Surendra Nath. The latter's diatribe on "Peaceful Evolution" and "Disastrous Revolution" about three months ago is very well-known, and it is nothing surprising if His Lordship has profited by the great Moderate's contact and hoary wisdom. Secondly, as it claims to be surcharged with goodwill, it contains some compliments for Mr. Das, Sir Surendra's political opponent. We daresay His Lordship will sorely regret having extended those advances to Mr. Das, now that the latter has—rather unchivalrously, responded to them by a hearty assurance that he will pursue to a successful end the Congress policy of "Disastrous revolution." But what makes it most remarkable is the fine demonstration it provides of the fact that Lord Reading's boastful eloquence has been catching. Lord Reading followed the manner of the frightened boy whistling away on the lonely road. Lord Ronaldshay employs the method of an angry woman who violently protests her innocence. The attempt is ludicrous. Let us see how he meets the charge that the present system of Government is satanic. He does so by asking whether the non-co-operators have a monopoly of righteousness. The indirect confession that the Government is unrighteous is welcome even at this late day. But to ask the question of the non-co-operators is to beat the air. When did they ever claim a monopoly of righteousness? They have condemned in unmeasured terms, in season and out of season, the deeds of lawlessness and bloodshed wherever they have been committed. Mr. Gandhi has not only characterized such deeds as "Satanic"; he has not hesitated to bring into the same category many other things e,g., untouchability. Lord Ronaldshay's advice to the non-co-operators "to look deep down into their hearts" is superfluous. We challenge him to show anything as heart-searching as some of Mr. Gandhi's utterances in anything that Government has yet said or done. But we will remain at a safe distance from vain boastings. Mr. Gandhi utters words which thrill his country and stimulate them to perform penances because he knows, (and does not require Lord Ronaldshay to tell him) that the salvation of India does not "lie along those lines," that is, those of violence. The fact, is that no one has a monopoly of righteousness. But whilst some realise and regret their unrighteousness, and do not hesitate to do proper penance, there are others who do not realise it, and if they realise, never regret it, much less do penance. Has ever a word of regret been uttered for the hundreds of stupid prosecutions that are undertaken, scores of insults and affronts, indignities and inhumanities, inflicted by the officials on the people they are called upon to govern? Is there any indication that at some stage, at least, of this career of reckless unrighteousness, a "halt" would be called? You hear on the contrary of such barbarous crimes as the asphyxiation in the prison van, of the coercion of Government servants trying to get free from their unrighteous shackles,—whilst the noble Lord Reading is threatening fire and sword to stamp out "coercion and intimidation." You hear of wholesale arrests, you hear every day of fresh insults offered, fresh restraints imposed on the liberty of the people. The case of the sinner, "even in penance planning sins anew" is familiar. But here is a case of a sinner unrepentent and ever-planning sins anew. There is nothing like a monopoly of righteousness indeed. But there never was a greater demonstration of an exclusive monopoly of unrighteousness. "Let them look deep down into their hearts." Indeed they do, they will. Will ye?



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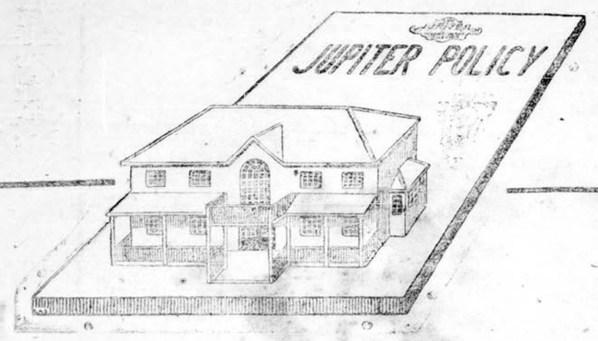

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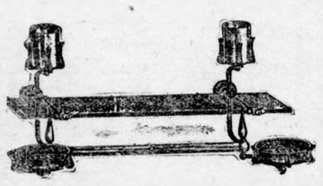

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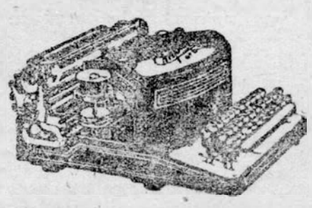

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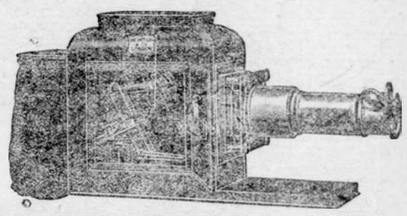

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Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.

It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasent and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd) W. H DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C.,
MAJOR, I. M. S.
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A.B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap leathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is expecially to be recommended for delicate skins on accounts of its freedom from all harmful, irritating ingredients.

The Soap is a credit to the skill and care of the manufacturer and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consequent harmlessness to the skin can be very favorably compared with the best English soaps.

(Sd) J. ROSS, M. P. S., F. R. M, S.
Analyst,

Most of the imported toilet soaps, including those sold under well-known names are made from animal fats, derived chiefly from descessed animals, and are weighted with such useless substances as sugar, clay, soda-ash and bran.

GODREJ'S SOAPS are absolutely free from any dulteration and therefore last much longer than imported soaps.

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Relieves immediately without injection

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

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ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

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